

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

NO. 13

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

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All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

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DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Lumber,
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Stove,	" "	\$4.40
No. 4,	" "	\$4.65

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street—Near Depot.

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The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

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—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates.
W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE ITEM.

AN OLD-TIME "FOURTH."

BY SIDNEY.

There seems to be a division of opinion about the celebration of Independence Day. One class holds that patriotism is dying out, because the day is not celebrated with so much noise as formerly, while the other class contends that we are just as patriotic, but more sensible.

Whatever is right, it is certain that the day is not celebrated with the enthusiasm of forty or fifty years ago. In the "fifties," the Revolutionary war did not seem so far away as it does now, and a survivor of the war was not an unusual sight.

First on the programme for an old-time celebration was the morning salute. Cannons were scarce, articles in those days, so anvils were utilized.

Anvils have a sunken recess in the base, and when two anvils are placed so that the recesses come together, it makes a "box." These boxes were filled with powder, and when the appointed sentinels saw the first flush of dawn, they applied the match, and bang! went the improvised cannon with an explosion that threw the upper anvil in the air and a concussion that rattled every window in town.

Then every church-bell rang out and the court-house bell joined in the clamor, while the anvils were successively fired until the number of reports equaled that of the States of the Union.

By this time everybody was up and out in the streets. In those days, some people kept Christmas and others Thanksgiving Day, but everybody celebrated Fourth of July.

Everybody wanted to celebrate, and if they had not, public sentiment would have made them do it.

It was a great day for boys—the only day in all the year, likely as not, when they were allowed unlimited liberty to enjoy themselves. It was also the one day in the year when they could spend their money on ginger-pop, soda-water and peanuts without question. Firecrackers and fireworks were almost unknown in those days outside of the large cities.

At about ten o'clock in the morning, the "parade" began to form, generally starting from the court-house.

The marshal of the day, on the shiniest and most spirited horse in town, was the leader, and he usually had four to six "aide-camps," wearing patriotic regalia, generally red-white-and-blue sashes and immense rosettes.

Then came the "survivors" in carriages. If any Revolutionary heroes were present, they took precedent; if not, the veterans of the war of 1812 or the heroes of Scott's campaign in Mexico.

Next came a buggy with the "orator of the day"—generally the village lawyer—accompanied by the mayor, burgess or sheriff of the county. Then came the old settlers in carriages, and after them come the militia company and all sorts of other companies.

Behind the companies came anybody who wanted to march in procession, in ranks more or less aligned, and almost invariably a big wagon crowded with girls dressed in white, each wearing a broad blue or white ribbon, marked in red with the name of the State she represented.

This feature of the parade was always sure of uproarious applause. Finally came the boys, without any alignment at all.

This procession moved to somebody's grove, where a stand had been previously erected, the militia grounded arms, the marshals and committee took the stand, the multitude were seated or otherwise arranged, and the exercises began.

First there was a miscellaneous salute, and then a selected band of girls sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Next the schoolmaster read the Declaration of Independence, with a deep voice and appropriate gestures, and then the band played something patriotic. Finally the orator of the day spoke his speech, about an hour in length, and you may be sure it was full of patriotic fire, denunciation of foreign nations, laudation of the Union, and more than one declaration that we were the greatest nation on earth.

The orator of the day was always sure of generous applause, and the oration always voted the "best ever delivered."

This ended the "exercises," and after that came the informal festivities. There was always a barbecue, an ox roasted whole, maybe two, according to the crowd, and perhaps a half-dozen sheep.

As for the minor "fixings"—bread and butter, cheese and pickles, pies and cakes—there was a general contribution and more than enough for all mouths.

Sometimes there was a dance in the grove, a foot-race, a wrestling-match, or perhaps a horse-race.

At night there was a big bonfire in front of the court-house, at which the small boy held high carnival and generally was master of ceremonies. By-the-way, this was about the only night in the year he could stay up after nine o'clock and he enjoyed the privilege so much that he generally had to be hauled in by his parents or big sister some time near midnight.

And so the celebration ended and everybody went to bed so full of patriotism that they wondered how the other benighted nations of the world managed to exist without a Fourth of July.—*Golden Days.*

Not An Imaginary Line.

It is not generally known that there positively exists a marked boundary line between Canada and the United States. Most people suppose the line to be "imaginary." But the fact is the boundary is distinctly marked from Lake Michigan to the Pacific by cairns, pillars of iron, earth mounds and timber clearings. There are nearly four hundred of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The British have placed one post every two miles and the United States have alternated between each of the British posts. The posts are made of cast-iron, and on their faces are the words: "Convention of London, October 20, 1818." Where the lines crosses through lakes, small mountains of stones have been built, rising eight or ten feet above the level of high-water mark. In the forests, the line is defined by felling trees, making a clearing for a space of a rod wide.

P. O. S. of A. Elections.

Elections have been held in the Patriotic Camps of the county. Below, we give the returns from all but two—Todd and Pennsylvania Furnace. The report of the former failed to reach us, and the latter failed to elect at the proper time, but will elect this evening:

W. C. No. 59, Mapleton Depot. Elected June 24th: Jr. P. P., A. Lamberson; Pres., James Montgomery; V. P., Ira V. Rex; M. of F. and C., James Weaver; Rec. Sec., A. L. Morgan; Asst. Rec. Sec., J. M. Miller; F. S., J. A. Broombaugh; Treas., J. A. Toomey; Cond., Harry Lamberson; I. G., T. W. Frantz; O. G., Frank Ripple; Chaplain, T. M. Logan; R. S., H. A. Thompson; L. S., A. Willard Kelly; Trustees, R. N. McCarl, David Shore, A. K. Miller; Delegate, I. N. Swope; Alternate, J. M. Miller; Marshal, W. B. Stone. Past Presidents: W. B. Stone, I. N. Swope, D. Shore, W. E. Bitner, J. A. Broombaugh, E. E. Bell, J. M. Miller, A. Lamberson. Night of meeting, Tuesday.

W. C. No. 321, Huntingdon. Elected June 26, 1890: Jr. P. P., Bert G. Taylor; Pres., W. W. Strickler; V. P., Jas. J. Norris; Rec. Sec., C. M. Taylor; Asst. Rec. Sec., J. J. Woolheater; F. S., D. M. Corbett; Treas., J. B. Richardson; M. of F. and C., G. W. Bunn; Cond., R. S. Harris; R. S., Hiram Roberts; L. S., Frank Bunn; Chaplain, J. A. Reed; I. G., Frank Prindle; O. G., Ashel Hight; Delegate, J. B. Richardson; Alternate, C. M. Taylor; Trustees, John Richardson, J. Hall Miller, G. W. Bunn. Past Presidents: Thos. M. Oaks, Jas. S. Woods, C. M. Taylor, D. R. Gracy, H. G. Black, Bert G. Taylor. Night of meeting, Thursday.

W. C. No. 346, Mount Union. Elected June — 1890: Jr. P. P., Geo. W. Lukens; Pres., J. J. Rosensteel; V. P., T. M. Sechler; Rec. Sec., Chas. W. Hiney; Asst. Rec. Sec., W. O. B. Shaver; F. S., W. K. Harrison; Treas., L. E. Shaver; M. of F. and C., D. F. Harrison; Cond., F. B. Davis; R. S., R. Sechler; L. S., G. W. Smith; Chaplain, J. W. Longacre; I. G., G. W. King; O. G., C. G. Walker; Delegate, Geo. C. Borst; Alternate, G. W. Lukens; Trustees, W. T. Bell, S. B. Nevell, W. J. Campbell. Past Presidents: T. J. Chilcott, R. Sechler, S. B. Nevell, G. C. Borst, G. W. Lukens. Night of meeting, Monday.

W. C. No. 348, Orbisonia. Elected June 27, 1890: Jr. P. P., J. X. Kegereis; Pres., Jas. Rankin; V. P., J. A. Yeater; Rec. Sec., Frank Yeater; Asst. Rec. Sec., B. F. Kyler; F. S., E. R. Brown; Treas., John Matthews; M. of F. and C., Jacob Wise; Cond., Albert Johns; R. S., F. L. Baker; L. S., Wm. Wise; Chaplain, David Isenberg; I. G., Henry Sellers; O. G., Wilson Smyers; Delegate, B. S. Wilson; Alternate, J. A. Yeater; Trustees, J. A. Detweiler, Jacob Wise, W. A. Braught. Past Presidents: B. F. Price, J. M. Steese, Jas. Singleton, D. R. P. Eneyart, J. X. Kegereis. Night of meeting, Friday.

W. C. No. 350, Calvin. Elected June 28, 1890: Jr. P. P., W. L. Wright; Pres., E. S. Chilcott; V. P., J. C. Pheasant; Rec. Sec., U. G. Pheasant; Asst. Rec. Sec., A. C. Greenland; F. S., J. C. Shaffer; Treas., W. A. Crotley; M. of F. and C., G. W. Pheasant; Cond., Jacob Bungardner; R. S., S. G. David; L. S., Frank Mierley; Chaplain, John Coder; I. G., James Pincher; O. G., William Hazzard; Delegate, W. L. Wright; Alternate, J. G. Coder; Trustees, J. C. Shaffer, A. C. Greenland, U. G. Pheasant. Past Presidents: W. A. Crotley, A. C. Greenland, C. M. Glasgow, W. L. Wright. Night of meeting, 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month.

W. C. No. 477, Birmingham. Elected June 24, 1890: Jr. P. P., Emanuel Zeek; Pres., Wm. Baker; V. P., W. H. Alcott; Rec. Sec., Grier H. Thompson; Asst. Rec. Sec., Harry Madison; F. S., W. K. McCahan; Treas., S. A. Keefer; M. of F. and C., Logan Smith; Cond., Martin Miller; R. S., Harry Cramer; L. S., Frank Ridenour; Chaplain, James Himes; I. G., Amos Mingle; O. G., Jesse Shenefelt; Delegate, W. H. Alcott; Alternate, Grier H. Thompson; Trustees, Harrison Price, Martin Miller, W. H. Alcott. Past President, O. G. Smith, Emanuel Zeek. Night of meeting, Tuesday.

W. C. No. 512, Three Springs. Elected June 28, 1890: Jr. P. P., J. C. Stever; Pres., Sigel Ashman; V. P., Geo. P. Cohill; Rec. Sec., T. A. Weight; Asst. Rec. Sec., John A. Stevens; F. S., Royer Heeter; Treas., Daniel Swartz; M. of F. and C., A. Hockenbery; Cond., Joseph Lamberson; R. S., A. B. Waggoner; L. S., John S. Wilson; Chaplain, C. C. Kerling; I. G., W. Wathen; O. G., Scott Lane; Delegate, T. A. Weight; A. Hockenbery; Trustees, H. C. Weight, J. C. Stever, C. C. Kerling. Night of meeting, 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month, and other weeks on Friday.

W. C. No. 513, Saltillo. Elected June 1890: Jr. P. P., Geo. A. Heeter; Pres., D. E. McClain; V. P., Lewis Finley; Rec. Sec., W. E. Faulkender; Asst. Rec. Sec., S. W. Kimmel; F. S., E. S. Cornelius; Treas., R. W. Hudson; M. of F. and C., Samuel Grove; Cond.,

John Cornelius; R. S., W. S. Hicks; L. S., Ed. Welker; Chaplain, Joseph Park; I. G., John Smyers; O. G., William Park; Delegate, Samuel Grove; Alternate, Geo. A. Heeter; Trustees, Geo. W. Fulton, John R. Black, W. H. Cornelius. Past Presidents: J. E. Giffin, Geo. A. Heeter. Night of meeting, Wednesday and Saturday, alternately;

W. C. No. 526, Warriorsmark. Elected June 25, 1890: Jr. P. P., E. E. Hutchison; Pres., C. W. Hutchison; V. P., F. S. Lehman; Rec. Sec., W. A. Neff; Asst. Rec. Sec., W. Nearhoof; F. S., S. D. Patterson; Treas., J. W. Beck; M. of F. and C., D. Chamberlain; Cond., W. J. Harris; R. S., Wm. Murray; L. S., J. W. Fry; Chaplain, W. O. Neff; I. G., A. Cornelius; O. G., Harry Buck; Delegate, W. A. Neff; Alternate, J. M. Conrad; Trustees, J. M. Conrad, E. E. Hutchison, Daniel Chamberlain. Night of meeting, Friday.

W. C. No. 537, Shade Gap. Elected June 21, 1890: Jr. P. P., S. N. Minich; Pres., H. C. Zeigler; V. P., Scott Lake; Rec. Sec., John C. Taylor; Asst. Rec. Sec., Frank Scott; F. S., Frank Scott; Treas., A. A. Minich; M. of F. and C., Jacob Arnold; Cond., S. G. Miller; R. S., David Bealman; L. S., John Nace; Chaplain, George Schmitt; I. G., Daniel Lake; O. G., John C. Bare. Delegate and Alternate not yet elected. Trustees, James M. Cree, Alex. Mort, W. L. Seibert. Night of meeting, Saturday.

OTHER P. O. S. OF A. NEWS.

—State Secretary, William Weand and Nat'l. Chaplain, Rev. M. S. Romig, of the P. O. S. of A., are expected to pay a fraternal visit to W. C., No. 321, Pa. P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon, to-morrow evening.

—W. C., No. 537, Pa. P. O. S. of A., was instituted at Shade Gap, Saturday evening, June 28th, by District President J. M. Steese, assisted by members of the Order from Camps, Nos. 59, 311, and 348. Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine charter applicants presented themselves and were duly instructed in the Red and White degrees of the Order, after which the officers for the ensuing year were installed into their respective offices. [See list of officers elsewhere.] The new Camp starts under favorable circumstances and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of that part of the county.

Hon. Amos Stever.

Our Little Trough Creek correspondent mentions the death of Hon. Amos Stever. The following obituary is taken from the columns of the Stromsburg (Neb.) Republican:

DIED.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1890, Hon. Amos Stever, aged 66 years, the cause of his death being a disease of the circulatory system. Mr. Stever was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1824, and removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1844. Was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Stolabarger. Enlisted as a private in Co. I, 17th Iowa Infantry, March 17th, 1862; promoted to Lieutenant June 3, 1863, and served three years and three months in the war for the union. He took a homestead and removed with his family to Polk county in March, 1873, served two terms as county commissioner and one in the state legislature. Being of retiring disposition, of forcible character and of honorable deportment, he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends, who rejoiced to see him accorded the honors of official trust and service. Being a loyal soldier in time of war, a true citizen in time of peace, and a kind neighbor at all times, the entire community will feel keenly the loss it has sustained in his death, while the words of sympathizing friends cannot make up for the bereavement through which the sorrowing wife and children are called to pass through. The funeral services were held at the family residence, five and a half miles south-east of town, conducted by Rev. G. A. Hobson, of the M. E. church of this city, with burial in the Hoffer cemetery south-east of Stromsburg, while his spirit, obedient to the commander of immortal hosts, passed to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns. Peace to his ashes and love to his memory until the bereaved family are again interested in the world that is larger than this.

A HOT WAVE.

Fatal Effect of the Torrid Sun in the West.

A Score of People Killed in Chicago—Many Prostrations.

Dispatches from the West give the following particulars in regard to the terrible effect of the recent torrid spell: Chicago, Ill.: For nearly a week Chicago has been the centre of an immense oven, which extended from the Missouri River to the Ohio and from British Columbia to Pensacola. Moisture has filled the air to an abnormal degree, and made life almost unbearable.

One hundred and sixty-nine persons were sunstruck in the city in one day. Although it was Sunday, over fifty persons fell. Many of the victims cannot live. A man named Phineas was sitting on a fence when he was prostrated. The fall broke his neck.

There are over 300 cases of sunstroke in the hospitals, and all the morgues of the city have the dead bodies of unknown victims of the heat. Thousands of people rushed to the lake and the parks, but the heat there was almost as intense as in the down-town districts. The thermometer at ten o'clock at night registered eighty degrees.

There was no breeze. The leaves of the trees drooped listlessly, and owing to the heavy moisture in the air noises were unusually distinct.

It was a sticky, stifling night, with the thermometer at eighty-four degrees at midnight. There was no solid rest for anybody. In the densely populated districts of the city the suffering was intense. Thousands did not go to bed at all. The others rolled and tossed and grumbled upon their beds until daylight came.

When the sun came up next morning there was but little breeze and what there was came from the south and was like puffs from a blast furnace. Thousands of people who thought they had reached the limit of endurance were compelled to suffer even more. The sun hung like a copper ball and blazed with a fury that has not been experienced since the Sunday three years ago, when over 100 persons were killed by the heat. The mercury climbed steadily until big thermometers in the street registered 102 degrees.

Streams of coatless and hatless men hugged the shady side of the dry and dusty buildings, while horses wearing straw hats upon their heads toiled through the streets. The heat in the streets was intolerable. In some places where the sun got an oblique sweep pedestrians staggered, toppled over or clung to anything for support. A thermometer which faced the sun on the Wells street viaduct, at 3 o'clock marked 118 degrees. Two horses attached to a Mason street car fell over at Fifth avenue about noon. In all parts of the city horses were killed by the heat.

Policemen, with their faces burned to the brims of their helmets, were forced to leave their corners and seek shelter. Now and then a patrol wagon or ambulance, carrying a white-sheeted victim of the heat, rolled past.

At Clark and Madison streets a horse fell dead upon the crossing. On Randolph street, near Dearborn, and unknown man fell in a stream of pedestrians and was carried away. Every foot of shade in the city was occupied by sweltering men and women. Hundreds lay upon the grass about the Government buildings and under the trees in Washington Park.

Twelve hours of such heat was enough to embarrass the well-fitted hospitals and morgues. Frank Kronick fell dead at Seventh street about 10 o'clock in the morning. A few moments later Engineer Edward Griffin, of the Pan Handle Railroad, toppled out of his cab at the round house, and before a doctor could reach him he was dead.

H. Wentford was struck down by the sun just as he was leaving his boarding house. Men who ran to raise him found him dead. He had been out of doors less than a minute. Patrick Shea's dead body was dragged from one of the cattle shuttles at Fowler packing house, where he had died after being prostrated by the heat. William Moore was picked up unconscious at Randolph and Clark streets. Two little children named Anfield and Debarry were killed by the sun. Assistant Fire Inspector Gilliam, of the fire patrol, was struck dead at Clark and Madison streets at 6 o'clock at night, just as the streets were filled with people returning from their work.

In all there were eighteen deaths and eighty-five prostrations from the heat in Chicago, and over 300 dead horses were dragged away by the health officers.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: The warm weather which has prevailed in this city for a week past was checked somewhat during the afternoon by a shower, which cooled off the atmosphere to a considerable extent; but there is still a great deal of suffering, as immediately after the rain the clouds dispersed and the sun sent the thermometer up to the 100 degree mark again. The list of prostrations numbered thirty-one, eight resulting fatally. Up to 11 o'clock at night eleven prostrations were reported, two of them fatal.

The heated term still continues at Cincinnati. There have been from three to six prostrations from heat each day, about one-fourth of them fatal. The most marked effect is in the increased death rate of children. Of thirty-eight deaths reported, twenty-six were of children under two years of age. Their deaths are from various causes, not sunstroke, but evidently their ailments were affected by the extreme heat.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the mercury stood at ninety-four degrees at Louisville, Ky., but an hour later it had fallen two points. A cool breeze at the rate of nine miles an hour is blowing. Thirteen persons were prostrated by the heat, but only one case has proved fatal. Since the heated term began there have been eight fatalities.

MAJOR PANITZA SHOT.

The Soldier Put to Death for Plotting Against Prince Ferdinand.

The sentence of death pronounced upon Major Panitza, the Russian, for conspiring to overthrow the Bulgarian Government was carried out at Sofia. On arriving at the place of execution he made a confession to the chaplain. With a firm step he walked to the post alone, and saluted the military officers present. He was then bound to a tree. Just before the order to fire was given the condemned man cried out in a loud voice, "Long live Bulgaria." The body of the dead soldier was given to his widow.

The execution took place precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning at the camp near the city. All the officers attached to the camp were present. Four regiments of infantry, with a battery of artillery, formed the hollow square in which Panitza met his end. He blindfolded himself, stood erect in plain clothes, and acted courageously throughout. Twenty-one bullets pierced his body.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

139TH DAY.—The Disability Pension bill was passed, three Democrats voting with the Republican majority. The Agricultural College bill, with Mr. Morrill's amendment, was passed. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to incorporate the Woman's National Industrial University and School of Useful and Ornamental Arts. Mr. Call offered an amendment to the River and Harbor bill to increase the appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla., to \$100,000. A conference was ordered on the Fortification bill, and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees.

140TH DAY.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed without much debate, the few changes made by the Senate Committee being acquiesced in generally on both sides of the Chamber. The Senate bills to adopt regulations preventing, and in relation to, collisions at sea, which embody the rules agreed to by the International Maritime Conference, were passed.

141ST DAY.—The bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State was debated. Mr. Call was attacked for alleged breach of privilege in printing certain matter in the Record.

142D DAY.—The bill for the admission of Wyoming was further debated, but no vote was reached. Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill for the erection of a fifty thousand dollar public building at Hudson, N. Y. The Senate joint resolution to continue the unexpended balance for the free delivery service of the Postoffice Department (\$90,439) up to June 30, 1891, for pay for extra hours' service of letter carriers, was passed. Committees of conference were appointed on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Messrs. Plumb, Allison and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the first, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Blackburn on the second. The following were among the bills taken from the calendar and passed: The House bill for a public building at Paris, Texas—cost not to exceed \$100,000; the Senate bill for the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Army, for their nomination and appointment to the rank to which they were severally entitled at the time they were placed on the retired list; the House bill providing for the sale of Navy Yard and United States Naval Hospital lands in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

143D DAY.—The bill to admit Wyoming into the Union was passed by a party vote. As conferees on the part of the Senate the Vice-President has appointed Messrs. Platt, Cullom and Jones, of Arkansas.

144TH DAY.—The Senate received a message from the House asking a conference on the Silver bill. The conferees were agreed to, and Messrs. Sherman, Jones of Nevada, and Harris were appointed conferees. The House bill increasing the limit of cost of the public buildings at Fort Worth, Texas, from \$75,000 to \$175,000 was passed. The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was agreed to. The calendar was then taken up and the following bills were passed: The Senate joint resolution authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States Navy, to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government; Senate bill to give effect to the eighth article of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Sweden and Norway of July 4, 1827; House bill to incorporate the North River Bridge Company, and to authorize the construction of a bridge and approaches at New York city across the Hudson River; Senate bill to reclassify and fix the salaries of railway postal clerks. It increases the classes from five to seven, and fixes the salaries of several classes at \$300, \$300, \$1000, \$1200, \$1400, \$1600, and \$1800.

In the House.

149TH DAY.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Brewer, Butterworth and Sayers as conferees on the Fortification bill. Mr. Wheeler reported with amendments his bill to define the line of the Army and to increase its efficiency. On motion of Mr. Grout, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the House went into Committee of the Whole on District business, taking up the Atkinson bill amending the act authorizing the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the District of Columbia. It was debated for four hours without action. A bill was introduced by Mr. Watson appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a monument at Washington to the memory of John Ericsson.

150TH DAY.—The Silver bill was reported from the Committee on Coinage, and it was decided after a long debate to take a vote next day.

151ST DAY.—A motion to concur in the Senate Free Coinage amendment to the Silver bill was defeated—135 to 152—and a conference was ordered. Twenty-two Democrats voted with the Republicans and twenty-one Republicans voted with the Democrats. Mr. Boutelle presented the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, and made a short explanation of the details of the agreement reached in conference. Agreed to. Mr. Dingley reported favorably the bill recommended by the International Marine Conference for the prevention of collisions at sea. Mr. Dingley also reported favorably from the same committee the bill defining the duties of masters of vessels in case of collision.

152D DAY.—Messrs. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Rowell, of Illinois; Hemphill, of South Carolina, and others, spoke on the Federal Election Bill. Mr. Bingham, reported the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill; and on his motion the House non-concurred in them. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Bingham, Ketcham and Blount conferees. Mr. Dorsey reported a substitute for the bill for the incorporation of an International American Bank. The bill providing that a leave of absence, with pay, for fifteen days in each year shall be granted to all clerks and other employees in postoffices of the first and second classes was passed.

153D DAY.—The debate on the National Election bill was continued; the Democratic Representatives of Northern States have framed a protest against this measure.

154TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Federal Election bill. The measure was debated by Messrs. McAdoo, Enloe, McComas, Bland, Cummings, Henderson, Ewart and Buckalew. Mr. Butterworth presented the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. It was adopted.

BLOODSHED IN CHURCH.

Thirteen Persons Killed in an Assault at Ezeroum.

Advices received from Ezeroum, Turkey, regarding the trouble in that city, state that a detachment of Turkish soldiers searched a church there while services were being held in the belief that a quantity of arms was secreted in the building. The congregation resented this indignity, and opened fire with revolvers upon the Turks.

In the encounter that ensued one Turkish officer, four Americans and eight Turks were killed and many others on both sides were wounded.

A party of Mussulmans subsequently made a riotous demonstration and stoned the British Consulate.

LATER NEWS.

Two little girls, named Harrington, were killed by a railroad train at South Somerset, Mass. The elder child lost her life while trying to rescue the younger one.

THREE bodies of women were found the other day at Johnstown, Penn., all in the river just above the stone bridge where the great mass of wreckage lay last summer. They were under the water in the sand, and all were in a fair state of preservation. Only one was identified. This was Mrs. Roberts, wife of Howard J. Roberts, cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Roberts, his wife, and son were all drowned.

GEORGE FORD and his grandson, Fred McIntyre, aged eight, of South Berwick, N. H., were struck by the cars at Dover Point and killed.

A. A. McLEOD was elected to succeed Austin Corbin as President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

THE Yale crew defeated the Harvard crew in the annual four-mile race on the Thames River at New London, Conn., by three and a half lengths; the Columbia freshmen beat the Harvard freshmen.

FIRE burst from the mouth of the Farm Hill Mine, at Dunbar, Penn., making it almost certain that there was no hope for the thirty-two imprisoned miners.

THE daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brannan was killed and his wife fatally injured by being thrown from a buggy at Dadeville, Ala.

THREE Italian quarrymen were drowned at Joliet, Ill., in a deserted quarry in which they were bathing.

THE Baltimore (Md.) Grand Jury indicted all the brewers and distillers in the city for violation of the new liquor licenselaw.

NINE deaths and sixteen prostrations were caused by the heat in St. Louis, Mo. Everybody is suffering and there is much sickness among children. In Chicago, Ill., there were six deaths and nine prostrations.

THE business portion of Carbon, Wyoming, was burned. Loss \$100,000.

THE Illinois Central strike at Chicago, Ill., has been settled and traffic on that road has been resumed.

HERBERT F. BECHER, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was acquitted in the United States District Court at Seattle, Washington, on the charge of larceny in abstracting a book from the records of the Custom House at Port Townsend while he was Collector of Customs. The case has been pending more than a year.

SPEAKER REED has appointed Messrs. Conger, Walker and Bland conferees on the part of the House on the Silver bill.

THE Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, as it passed the House, appropriated \$20,842,446; as it passed the Senate, \$21,338,768. This sum has been reduced \$228,246 as far as the Senate amendments have been agreed to, leaving \$107,578 yet in dispute.

THE Director of the Mint has directed an entire suspension of business at the New York Assay Office, including the exchange of gold bars, pending the annual examination of the assets and accounts of the office which is now in progress.

DURING a storm at Vanceburg, Ky., lightning killed Jerry Searles, his wife and his only child, thus annihilating the entire family. They had just driven under a tree for shelter.

ONE HUNDRED people were poisoned at a picnic near Wichita, Kan., by drinking lemonade. Three children who partook of the beverage have died, and six others were not expected to live.

SENATOR STANFORD's three-year-old horse, Racine, won a race at Chicago, Ill., in the remarkable time of 1:39½, beating the record of Ten Broeck a quarter of a second, made at Louisville, Ky., on May 24, 1877.

JOSEPH HOPKINS and Charles Smith, two notorious burglars, were killed at Superior, Wis., by G. L. Hicks while attempting to rob his house.

MRS. ANNIE SEARSON, widow, of Morris, Ill., and another woman, whose name could not be obtained, were instantly killed, and seven other passengers were injured by a railroad wreck near Joliet, Ill.

THE President has signed the Dependent Pension bill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS PORTER said that from indications the returns of the enumerators would show a total population in the United States of 64,500,000, against 50,155,783 in 1880.

THE President made the following nominations: Alexander C. Moore, of West Virginia, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Siam; George W. Fishback, of Missouri, Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres; Consuls—Samuel H. Deneen, of Illinois, at Belleville; Woolman J. Holloway, of Indiana, at Stratford, Canada; Charles D. Jolly, of Michigan, at Windsor, Canada; William P. Pierce, of Georgia, at Trinidad; Denis F. Burke, Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Chilton, left Washington for Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he will spend most of the summer.

THE cholera is increasing at Gandia, Enero, Succa and other villages in Spain. GENERAL NICANOR VALDEZ, Governor and Commander of the division of the Mexican army having headquarters at San Juan de Sabinas, pluckily attacked a band of bandits, although they outnumbered his force two to one, but he was routed. Seven of his men were killed and five of them seriously wounded.

THE allies of the Italians have defeated at Keren, Abyssinia, a force of 1000 dervishes, killing 150 of them.

COUNTING BY MACHINE.

How the Census Returns are Footed Up in Washington.

The third floor of the Census Building on Ninth street, says the Washington Star, has the appearance of a factory or machine shop. It is a very tidy and airy machine shop, however, where nice-looking girls in cool white dresses are at work at the long rows of counting machines. At first glance the machines remind one of upright pianos. They have handsome oak cases, and each one occupies about the same space a piano does. They are, however, eminently practical machines, and with their aid some fifteen young ladies can count accurately a half million names a day. It is expected that when the work of counting the census returns really begins that there will be seventy or eighty of these machines at work.

The returns from the census districts throughout the country are coming in slowly. There are more than 50,000 of these districts and so far only about 2500 districts have sent in the returns. As fast as the returns come in they are counted, although not as rapid as they will be, as it is necessary to train the young ladies in the use of the machines. In making this count, which is known as the "rough count," the returns for each district are counted twice. After being counted on one machine they are passed over to another, and when the latter count is completed the two are compared, and if there are discrepancies necessary corrections are made. Following this method, if the total population of the country is 60,000,000, there will be counted in the Census Office an equivalent to 120,000,000 names.

The machines, which are the invention of Mr. Hollerith, and supplement his tabulating machines, are very simple. A keyboard, representing that of a typewriter, is at the right of the operator. Each key has a number from one to twenty. The operator has a pile of census schedules at her left side, and as she turns the schedules over she notes the figures which indicate the number of members in each family enumerated in that schedule. If there are five members in a family she strikes the key marked five. When a key is struck an electric connection is established with the hands on a dial in the frame work in front of the operator. That dial is marked No. 5 which means it records the number of families consisting of five persons. Each time the No. 5 key is struck No. 5 dial records one. When the count is completed the recorded number on each dial is multiplied by the number of the dial, the results added up and the total number individuals in that district is ascertained. If the same result is obtained by a different operator then it is concluded that the count is correct. It is expected that by the use of these machines the results of the census will be known much sooner than by any other known method.

QUADRUPLE HANGING.

Four Murderers Hanged Simultaneously at Memphis, Tenn.

Frank Brenish, a white man, and Parker Harris, Ed Carr and Hardy Ballard, colored, were hanged in the County Jail at Memphis, Tenn. Brenish, Harris and Carr murdered their wives, and Ballard killed a street car driver. The colored men were hanged at the same moment, but as Brenish objected to going on the gallows with them his wishes were respected, and he was hanged later.

Brenish suffered death for a horrible crime. His wife had left him because of his brutality, and though he importuned her to return she refused. He met her on the street the evening of July 5, 1889. She was accompanied by her sister and her four-year-old daughter. As she attempted to pass him he spoke to her, but she stepped out of his way to avoid him. He sprang upon her from behind and cut her throat. Then he drew the bloody blade across his own throat. The surgeons inserted a silver tube and Brenish lived, but twice he endeavored to carry out his original intention by tearing out the tube.

Parker Harris duplicated Brenish's crime. He killed his wife August 7, 1889, by cutting her throat, and then attempted suicide in the same way, but recovered, and was duly tried and convicted.

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, November 9, 1889, Ed Carr entered the station house, pistol in hand, and announced that he had killed his wife, Sallie Carr. He gave as a reason that his wife was unfaithful to him.

Last Christmas, at eight o'clock in the evening, M. E. Pinkston, a street car driver, was stabbed to the heart by Hardy Ballard. Ballard boarded his car and upon being requested to deposit his fare advanced to the front platform and with the words, "Here's your nickel," stabbed Pinkston in the left breast with a knife. Death resulted in a few moments.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
Beefes.....	4 25 @ 5 15
Milk Cows, com. to good.....	25 00 @ 30 00
Calves, common to prime.....	3 00 @ 5 75
Sheep.....	8 70 @ 5 70
Lams.....	5 75 @ 7 50
Hogs—Live.....	4 00 @ 4 30
Dressed.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 35 @ 4 50
Patents.....	4 65 @ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	98 1/2 @ 95 1/2
Rye—State.....	57 @ 58
Barley—Two-rowed State.....	68 @ 70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	40 @ 42 1/2
Oats—No. 1 White.....	31 @ 36
Mixed Western.....	31 @ 34
Hay—Good.....	55 @ 65
Straw—Long Rye.....	85 @ 90
Lard—City Steam.....	— @ 5.65c
Butter—State Creamery.....	— @ 16
Dairy, fair to good.....	11 @ 15
West. Im. Creamery.....	6 @ 13
Factory.....	5 1/2 @ 10
Cheese—State Factory.....	7 @ 8 1/2
Skims—Light.....	3 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Western.....	6 @ 7
Eggs—State and Penn.....	— @ 15

BUFFALO.	
Steers—Western.....	2 50 @ 5 05
Sheep—Medium to Good.....	6 40 @ 6 60
Lams—Fair to Good.....	7 35 @ 7 55
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	3 95 @ 4 00
Flour—Family.....	3 85 @ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern.....	91 1/2 @ 91 3/4
Corn—No. 3, Yellow.....	38 @ 38 1/2
Oats—No. 2, White.....	38 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Barley—No. 1 Canada.....	64 @ 65

BOSTON.	
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.....	5 25 @ 5 85
Corn—Steamer Yellow.....	43 @ 45
Oats—No. 2 White.....	35 @ 39
Rye—State.....	67 @ 70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.	
Beef—Dressed weight.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sheep—Live weight.....	4 @ 5 1/2
Lams.....	— @ 8
Hogs—Northern.....	4 1/2 @ 5

PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. family.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, June.....	90 @ 90 1/2
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, June.....	41 1/2 @ 41 3/4
Oats—Ungraded White.....	— @ 34 1/2
Potatoes—Rose.....	40 @ 50
Butter—Creamery Extra.....	— @ 15
Cheese—Part skims.....	6 @ 7

Mexico is crowding California with cheap fruit, especially oranges.

Among the passengers on the La Bretagne, which recently sailed for Europe, was Mr. Alfred B. Scott, of Scott & Bowne, proprietors of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. This is one of his periodical trips to attend to the affairs of the firm, which has branch houses in London, Paris, Barcelona, Milan and Oporto.

A SUBMARINE cable is to be laid this summer, between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption. When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1033 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

While Decorating Your Homes Do not forget that the toilet table is an important affair, still more important what to have on it.

Every good housekeeper will acknowledge the value of having a reliable remedy at hand in case of need, and there is nothing better in the world than Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, the sovereign pain reliever, besides which a single trial will convince any lady that it is indispensable for the toilet table as it quickly removes pimples and blotches from the neck, face and hands, while for the stings of insects it is infallible.

All druggists sell it.

THE Fire Department of New York is larger than that of London, but smaller by one-half that of Paris.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for anyone who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WALL PAPER

BARCAINS!

We will guarantee all these clean new goods just made, and full length 3 yards to the roll.

An 8-yd. roll White back Paper, 3 to 6c.
An 8-yd. roll Gilt Paper, 5 to 10c.
An 8-yd. roll Embossed Gilt Paper, Size 15c. Gilt Borders, 4 to 18 inches wide, 2 and 3c. per yard.
Borders without Gilt, 2 to 9 inches 1c. per yard.

Send 4c. in stamps for samples of the best and greatest bargains in the country.

F. H. CADY, 305 HIGH STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Mention this paper.

LEWIS' 98 per cent. LYE
Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.
PENNA. SALT MFG CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

For a Disordered Liver
Try **BEECHAM'S PILLS.**
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY
LEXINGTON, KY.
Highest Award at World's Exposition.
Book-keeping, Business, Short-hand, Typing, and Telegraphy taught. 1,000 Students. 13 Teachers. 10,000 Graduates in Business. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and all other languages. Free of charge. Address, W. HUGH SMITH, President, Lexington, Ky.

PENSION
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, 45 since.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.
Safe and reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for Diamond Brand, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (in stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. Name Fugate.
Chichester Chem' Co., Madison St., Phila., Pa.

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Chichester Chem' Co., Madison St., Phila., Pa.

you instantly to the information you want. Ar-
 should be in every household. Sent postpaid
 stamps.

E, 134 Leonard St., New York.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The ITEM continues to grown in public favor. So may it be.

—R. C. Yocum has had a summer kitchen built to his residence.

—An interlocking semaphore signal has been put up at BP tower.

—Mrs. John S. Henderson has been quite ill for several days with guinsy.

Mrs. P. Fry returned home last week from a two-weeks' visit to friends in Perry county.

—Jere B. Rex, Esq., of Huntingdon, is recuperating amid his hosts of friends in Mapleton.

—Prof. N. S. Replogle and wife, of Loysburg, Pa., were the guests of J. P. Wilson's family over Sunday.

—Miss Charilla Evans, of Cassville, who has been in Mapleton for a week or more, returned home, Monday.

—Wilson Hipple, wife and child, of Marysville, were guests of James Montgomery's family, Monday and Tuesday.

—Most of our exchanges are taking their accustomed vacation this week. The ITEM is issued every week of the year.

—Mrs. David Stever and little daughter, of Cassville, have been visiting friends in Mapleton during the past week.

Robert H. Broombaugh, who had been laid up for several weeks with congestion of the brain, is again able to be about.

—Mrs. Mattie Montgomery had the pleasure of entertaining her sister, Mrs. Mary Sweeney, of Houtzdale, a couple days last week.

—Lieut. John McLaughlin, of Huntingdon, is now visiting his brother, Philip, of this place, and expects to remain several weeks.

—M. L. Rex, J. B. Montgomery and Frank Logan attended the commencement exercises at the Huntingdon Normal College last week.

—L. M. Speer attended the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg last week. W. E. Bitner was also present at that great gathering.

—Uncle Nick Miller, who hadn't been sick for more than a score of years, took violently ill Sunday night with something akin to cholera morbus.

—G. Dorsey Wood and wife are in Trough Creek among Mrs. Wood's relatives and friends, and will enjoy the Fourth with them at Beavertown.

Large lot Ladies', Gents' and Children's shoes this week. Prices very low. Come and see us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

—For ladies! We have great bargains in corsets to offer you. Prices astonishingly low. Call and see them.

KOLLER & ABEL.

—The Mapleton Water Company is pushing work on its plant. About 100 yards of the trench have been dug and the reservoir will be completed in a few days.

—R. D. Kinkead, who has been working in Clearfield county, came home a few days ago and will enjoy the "Glorious Fourth" among his friends and kindred.

—J. J. Gillam and wife and Roy D. Gillam, who were enjoying hay-making in the Shaver's Creek Valley returned to Mapleton last Saturday looking much improved by their outing.

—Elder J. T. Myers, of Montgomery county, son-in-law of the late Elder James Quinter, was in town last Wednesday, looking after the interests of the Quinter estate in this vicinity.

—Miss Ida and Master Fred McClain, of Tod township, spent Sunday in Mapleton, the guests of their uncle, Allison Heeter. On their return home on Monday they were accompanied by their sister.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.

—Miss Jennie Castner, of Petersburg, a highly esteemed young lady who was well known to some of our people, died last Wednesday from consumption. She was a devout member of the M. E. church and was aged 21 years.

—The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held this afternoon in the U. B. church. This evening the Union will hold a public meeting in the M. E. church to which every body is cordially invited.

—J. Hud McCarthy, of Rockhill, has declined the lucrative position offered him by a New Jersey railroad, and will continue in his present position. We are pleased to learn this as we would be sorry to see him leave the county.

—More people, adults and children are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—Leas, McVitty & Sons, proprietors of the Saltillo tannery, are starting a business at Salem, Virginia, to be known as the Salem Tanning Co. It will be on a large scale and will be conducted on the same plan as the Robertson tannery at this place.

—D. B. Smith and J. B. Ewing, who have for some time past been employed at a tannery at Davis, West Virginia, arrived home last Saturday evening. To-day they removed their families to that place. The ITEM wishes them well in their new homes.

—C. N. Price and E. O. Hooper enjoyed a fishing excursion to Scrub Gap last Wednesday. They succeeded in capturing eleven of the speckled beauties, most of them of good size. By the way, there are two skunks less in the Gap since their expedition.

—Miss Nellie C. Jones, the faithful and proficient key-pounder for the P. R. R. Co. at BP tower, after spending a delightful vacation of two weeks in New York city and along the Hudson river as far north as West Point, has returned and resumed routine at the old stand.

—Robert Gurd was struck by the engine of Mifflin Local west on Hatfield's siding last Monday. The engineer saw Mr. Gurd just in time to stop his engine, and prevent what might have been a serious accident. Mr. G. received but slight injury upon his arm.

—J. Harry Shaver, of Mount Union, who is urging his claims to the Republican nomination for county treasurer, was looking up his interests in this vicinity last Wednesday. Joseph W. Madison, of Birmingham, a candidate for associate judge, was also in town the same day.

—E. E. Bell and three members of the ITEM force assisted at the institution of W. C., No. 537, Pa., P. O. S. of A., at Shade Gap last Saturday evening. They much enjoyed (?) the trip home, they having to walk from Orbisonia to Mount Union between midnight and morning, through a drenching rain.

—The fair and festival held by the ladies' aid society of the U. B. church last Friday and Saturday evening was liberally patronized. The fine quilt described in the ITEM last week was bid off to E. R. Estep, it having brought \$21.50. The net proceeds of the festival amounted to about fifty dollars.

—Lloyd, a 3-year old son of J. Q. Dell, of Hare's Valley, attempted to climb upon a chair to reach for a drink. He fell from the chair and dislocated his left arm at the elbow. The lad was brought to Dr. Spangler's office. The dislocation was reduced and he is getting along as well as could be expected.

—Dr. Z. T. Jones, of Shade Gap, who will, in all probability, be one of the representatives from Huntingdon county to the next legislature, was in town last week. He is a pleasant gentleman. He was accompanied by W. J. Hampson, of Three Springs, one of the prominently named candidates for Register and Recorder. Either would make a good official.

—Rev. R. M. Snyder, assistant pastor of Cassville charge, M. E. church, is visiting at the residence of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Snyder, having reached home on Monday morning of this week. His host of friends here are glad to see our affable young friend, to whom is extended a hearty greeting. He intends remaining in Port Royal until July 5th.—Port Royal Times.

—Children's Day was observed at Lucy Furnace last Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Bencsoter, made an appropriate address, after which recitations were made by Grace Ernest, Gertie Hunter and Florence Chilcote. A class of ten recited the Ten Commandments, and a class of young ladies rendered several pieces of music. The room was nicely decorated with paper flowers attached to the "living green." The flowers were the handiwork of Mrs. Lazear. The collection amounted to \$2.15.

—Saltillo Division, No. 206, S. of T., elected the following officers for the ensuing term, Friday evening, June 27: W. P., R. W. Hudson; W. A., Mrs. A. J. Greene; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Clara McNeil; Asst. Rec. Sec., F. S., Miss Ola Fisher; Treas., John Meminger; Chaplain, P. Fisher; Cond., C. Greene; Asst. Cond., Miss Annie Park; I. S., Miss Lillie Kongh; O. S., Miss Della Senft; Trustees, John Meminger, C. Greene, Philip Fisher.

—Mapleton Division, No. 271, S. of T., elected the following officers for the ensuing term, Thursday evening, June 26th. They will be installed by Deputy Grand Patriarch, R. S. Henderson: W. P., Charles Minsker; W. A., Harriet Wilson; R. S., Lillie McDonald; Asst. R. S., G. B. Curry; F. S., M. Alice Henderson; Treas., J. D. Sloan; Chaplain, J. S. Henderson; Cond., R. K. Potts; A. C., Mrs. Emma Chilcott; I. S., Jennie Baker; O. S., E. O. Hooper; Trustees, J. W. Weston, R. S. Henderson, R. K. Potts. P. W. Patriarchs: R. S. Henderson, I. N. Swope.

—There are some people in Mapleton who have never failed to find fault and complain every time the band or any of the orders goes away from home to celebrate a holiday. Now that all have decided to stay at home and the band has taken the initiative in getting up a creditable demonstration for Independence Day, it is reasonable to suppose these people will be the first to turn out to make the demonstration a success. But the chances are that these same individuals will be standing aloof, finding fault with every arrangement. Should there not be a general turn-out on this occasion, hereafter we shall give the band or orders credit for going away to join in a celebration.

—We noticed on Friday that our gentlemanly express agent, at train No. 31, west, had for return an empty ice cream freezer which had been sent here with ice cream for use at the festival, for the benefit of the U. B. church, held in the band hall. On the same truck was a case of empty beer bottles. While the beer bottles were returned free by company's directions, the agent was required to collect fifteen cents for the return of the empty freezer. This is a jeweled consistency, perhaps, on the part of the Adams Express Company, but it occurs to us that it is only a fifteen-cent discrimination in favor of the dissemination of damning rum against that which is intended to build up, exalt and aid the Christianization of humanity.

—The fishing party from Mapleton, composed of W. B. Stone, T. W. Frantz, R. C. Yocum, J. M. Miller and Ira V. Rex, who spent two days at Blue Spring Mifflin Co., last week were not as successful as has been anticipated. They, however, returned home with almost a half bushel of dressed eels, catfish and bass and were well pleased with their trip. One episode of their trip they tell as follows: They were out in their boat, on the stern of which they had a good sized American flag unfurled. A corner of the flag dragged in the water and a bass, supposed to be 18 or 20 inches in length mistook the flaming colors for an article of food and took hold thereof. The flag staff gave way and down came the American flag. They failed to obey the injunction of the lamented Governor, John A. Dix, "If any . . . attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Why they failed to heed the admonition, deponent saith not.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

TUESDAY, JULY 8TH.—John Kilgore will sell at his home in Smith Valley, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 calves, 3 shot, 2-horse Conklin wagon, spring wagon, plows, harrow, double and single trees, and all other farming implements. Also at the same time his farm consisting of 191 acres, 80 of which are under good state of cultivation: balance well set in young timber. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY, July 12th.—T. M. Logan, Administrator of the estate of Susan Montgomery, deceased, will sell the homestead property on Railroad street, in Mapleton borough. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Smith Valley.

A LITTLE SNAKY.—On the 23d inst., while H. L. Wright, of our valley, was plowing near the summit of Clear ridge, he came upon a den of blowing vipers. Mr. W., who is a man of powerful nerve and courage, waged war upon the snakes. When no more could be found, upon taking account of the slain he found he had dispatched forty. Who can beat it?

Cassville.

The cherry crop is a failure in this vicinity. Next to our cemetery is an exceedingly beautiful field of grain. Martin Stever sowed it. Alas! he can reap not.

Harry Reeves' family, of Philadelphia, Miss Emma Rindlaub, of Philadelphia, Misses Lillie and Vivian Doyle and Masters Oscar, Howard, and Chester Doyle, of Louisville, Ky., Master Max Lewis and Miss Mary Clarkson, of Altoona, Master Willie Henderson, of Saltillo, all came to town this week and will enjoy for some time the hospitality of their parents and grandparents.

J. H. Rindlaub killed a snake possessing twelve rattles and a button, which is supposed to make it 15 years old. It crossed the road and scared his horses as he was coming up the mountain, about 3 miles south of Mill Creek. It requires a man of more than ordinary valor to even attempt to extirpate such a snake.

Fourteen of the youth and beauty of the town hid themselves to Spangler's dam on Saturday, where they fished and ate and sweat and had a real good time. But, next Wednesday is to be the big day of the season. All those who are not above the bare-foot age are to attend. Forty-five have been invited, and the woods near Cassville has never seen such fun as is anticipated. There is to be another picnic soon by the young folks who are too old to attend these mentioned, but not old enough to stay at home. The cake-walk on Saturday evening was a failure because Greenland & Houck failed to come up to time. We excuse them this time, believing we can expect more next time.

If the day is fine, Cassville will be well represented at Beavertown on the Fourth. Cassville always turns out well when she has a good chance.

Will Hampson was looking up his political interests here on Friday and Saturday. He is a very pleasant gentleman.

Isaac McClain, of Philadelphia, came here Sunday to attend the funeral of his grandfather.

James Black, supervisor, ex-officer, was trying to improve the village streets during the week. The next good shower will tell how well it is done. We are sorry they are not better as it would have cost no more. His intention was to do it well, and he deserves great credit for his Christian fortitude, when you consider the unstinted instructions and criticisms he received. It would require five million dollars to induce me to brave the danger threatened by a portion of the female population.

At 5.50 p. m., Friday, Jesse McClain, of Todd township, died of heart disease. For almost 78 years, he had lived on the same broad acres where in youth he had played, and where his father lived and died. He leaves only a few acquaintances of his youth in this valley who survive him. He was three times married, and leaves a wife and one son, John, of this place. He was a man who seemed to enjoy life, and died as a truly independent farmer. He was buried on his own farm, on Sunday at 2 o'clock, Rev. Adams officiating.

For Sale.

I have for sale a lot of prime re-cleaned Silver Hull Buckwheat, grown from a yield of 24 bushels per acre last season with common field culture. Ten days earlier than common variety. Makes whiter flour and more of it than any other.

K. W. MIERLEY,
Cassville, Pa.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—Survival of the fittest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—Rev. C. L. Bencsoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

NOTICE.—Having purchased of J. N. McClain, of Trough Creek valley, a horse, and placed same in charge of John A. Cree, we hereby caution all persons to not interfere with said horse.

W. H. REX,
J. K. ROBLEY,
J. D. SLOAN.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 26, 1890.

A Fine Stock!
Good Taste!
Reasonable
Prices!
always have their effect on buyers.
The new stock of
Millinery
And
Fancy Goods

which I recently bought so well pleased the people of this vicinity that my sales have been unprecedented.

I am adding new goods almost every day, and I cordially invite the ladies of Mapleton and vicinity to come and inspect them.

Miss Mattie Robley,
Main Street, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

IUST give us your attention while we state some things which will be of great advantage for you to know.

GIVE the weather conversation a rest and let us remind you that we still have a few pieces of "Fast Colors" prints at 5 cents. They are very cheap and are hard to replace.

GREAT minds often run in the same channel, but even great minds can't imagine how we are able to sell fairly good muslin at 4 cents per yard. We didn't steal it, but we have it for sale. It was hard to get and we don't know whether more of it can be had or not.

IS it hot enough for you? "Chal-lie" is a summer dress goods—just the right weight for the kind of weather we are having. The price was 80 per yard. We have too many different styles, and reduced the price to 6 cents. Come soon, if you want to secure a bargain in them—they are going fast.

LACE curtains are very nice, but they are expensive. Window scrim makes a curtain just as neat and tasty, and it doesn't take a fortune to buy them. We were selling scrim at 10, 12, and 15 cents per yard, but have reduced the price to 8, 10, and 12 cents.

LARGEST line of shoes in Mapleton. You've heard this before, have you? Well, we mean it; we got them right here. Come and see them. Ten different kinds of men's fine shoes, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per pair. Women's shoes at any price from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

ALL boys do not wear caps, but some boys wear them the year round. We have provided liberally for this class, and have some great bargains in this line. We have reduced nearly our full line 25 per cent. or more. We will sell you a 50-cent cap for 35 cents; a 35-cent cap for 25 cents, or a 25-cent cap for 18 cents.

MAKE hay while the sun shines is a good motto and is especially applicable just at present. There never was a better time to buy clothing than at present. Campmeeting and the picnic season is upon us and you will want a new suit. Come and see what we can offer you. No use in you going away from home to buy clothing. You can do better here than elsewhere.

LIGHT KEEPERS.

The Men Who Attend to Uncle Sam's Beacons.

A Keeper Is Expected to Stand By His Lighthouse to the Last.

There are in the service of the United States 1150 lighthouse keepers. The average salary is \$600, but by a system of grading some get as high as \$1000. Discipline is very strict. For two offences the penalty is immediate dismissal. A keeper found under the influence of liquor is not only dismissed from the service but he is ejected from the lighthouse as soon as possible. The keeper who allows his light to go out is dismissed, no matter what his excuse may be or how good his conduct may have been. These are the two unpardonable sins.

The keeper is expected to stand by his light as long as the lighthouse stands. The Sharp's Island lighthouse in Chesapeake Bay, was lifted from its foundations, thrown upon its side, and carried away by the ice. The keepers had a boat and might have made their way ashore. Instead of looking out for their own safety they remained with the lighthouse wreck, floating about until it grounded. Then they carried ashore the movable portions of the light, the oil, the library, and even the empty oil cans. They were drifting at the mercy of the ice cakes and without food or fire for sixteen hours. The keepers of another lighthouse, becoming alarmed at the ice, abandoned their post and went ashore. They were immediately dismissed. It made no difference that the ice rendered the light unnecessary. The offence was the same. The two keepers who had clung to the lighthouse that floated away were promoted to the lighthouse which the two unfaithful keepers abandoned.

Where the lighthouse is located on land the keeper is encouraged to keep a little garden. A barn is built for his cattle and horses. But where the keeper must step from his door into a boat, the best that the Government can do is to see that he has a staunch craft. Some lighthouses are so far from supplies that the Government issues fuel and rations to the keeper.

One of the interesting features of lighthouse life is the library which the Government furnishes. There are 550 of these libraries. They are kept moving. When the inspector comes along on a quarterly inspection he brings a fresh library and takes the old one on to the next lighthouse. Each library consists of about fifty volumes of history, science, poems, and fiction in about equal proportions. The libraries are put up in neat cases. In the course of a year each lighthouse keeper handles about 200 volumes.

One of the strict regulations is that the keeper must not engage in any business which can interfere with his presence at the lighthouse. This, however, does not prevent keepers from working at trades like tailoring and shoemaking, which do not require them to be away from the lighthouse much of the time. There are keepers who preach in neighboring churches, who act as justices of the peace, and who can teach school. A nice source of revenue was cut off not long ago by an order which prohibited keepers of lighthouses from taking summer boarders. There is a fascination about life in a lighthouse for a few weeks it seems. Keepers were overwhelmed with applications for spare rooms, and some of them were making more than their salaries in this way, when the Board felt compelled to step in and prohibit the renting of summer quarters in buildings constructed and owned by the government.—[New York Sun.]

He Knew His Man.

The late Senator Beck once fell asleep after dinner in company with a couple of prosy members of Congress. One of these reproached the Senator. "I have not been asleep," said Beck; "and, to prove it, I will back myself to repeat all you have been saying." The wager was accepted, and he recited a long story which the Congressman had been telling. When he had pocketed his money, Beck said, "Well, to confess the truth, I never heard one word of it. I went to sleep because I knew that about this time in the evening you would tell that story."

Mexican Habits and Traits.

A. E. Davis, who has just returned from a trip to Mexico, told a New York Press man that for three days, at the mines where he is interested, the thermometer registered 138 degrees of heat at an altitude of 7500 feet above the sea. The temperature changed sixty degrees in a single night. Mr. Davis has spent two months in Mexico, traveling over nearly every portion of it accessible by rail. He praises unstintingly the educated people there, but said about the people that the masses of them were the most dirty and filthy and repulsive he ever saw anywhere. One old man whom he met, and who professed to be 90 years old, said he had not washed himself, except his hands and feet, for twenty-five years.

"He looked to be 200 years old," said Mr. Davis, "and I was fully prepared to believe from his filthy appearance that he had never been even so much as sprinkled with water. I regard the black men in this country as infinitely superior in nearly every particular to the working Mexicans."

There is a peculiar trait of Mexican character which I can hardly comprehend. You may give a Mexican a bag of gold to take to a given place for you. It may be five hundred miles away. If he accepts the trust you will find your gold delivered unless the man is killed on the way. But the moment he has passed it out of his hands he would stab the man who has it and rob him of it, if the opportunity occurred."

The Prime Minister of China.

Li Hung Chang is the prime minister of China, and though he wears a pigtail and wooden shoes, and dresses like a woman, he must be ranked with the great statesmen of the world, with Bismarck, Crispien, Gladstone, etc. If he did not live in a land of such invincible conversation he would do great things for the vast empire over which he is virtually the practical ruler. But China has awakened considerably from her lotus dreams under the stimulus of his genius. He believes in railroads, commerce, and education. It is said that he has contemplated vast schemes of conquest. The late General Gordon and the present Lord Wolseley of England have both expressed a fear of a European invasion from the innumerable hordes of China. Led by such a born leader of men as Li Hung Chang, such an invasion would be a formidable affair. Li Hung Chang was a warm personal friend of General Grant and had many pleasant interviews with the American general during his visit to China in his trip around the world.—

Taxed to Wear a Beard.

In Russia Peter the Great compelled his subjects to pay a tax for the privilege of retaining their beards. It proved to be an unpopular law, but was rigidly enforced, and those who would not or could not pay were forcibly deprived of this ornament.

During the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV great care was taken of the beard. When the gallant of those days went to spend an evening with his sweetheart he usually provided himself with wax for his whiskers, sweet-scented oils, and in fact every necessary article for the lady to use in combing and dressing his beard. What an agreeable pastime it must have been. If the custom were to be revived what a falling off there would be in the number of barber shops.

When the practice of shaving was again revived in Europe instrumental music was employed in barber shops to amuse customers while waiting their turn.—[Washington Star.]

Remarkable Census Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence is reported from West Virginia. A census of Elm Grove was taken, preparatory to incorporating the village as a town, with the following result: Number of males over 31 years of age, 148; number of males under 21 years of age, 148; number of females over 16 years of age, 148; number of females under 16 years of age, 148; grand total, 592.

Vindicated Himself.

Mabel (mischievously)—Do you know something I heard about you the other day? I heard you wouldn't say 'Boo' to a pretty girl.

Tom (heartily)—Boo!—[Munsey's Weekly.]

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Experiments are now being conducted at Chester, England, with a compressed air system for operating street railways.

It is now generally accepted that pulmonary consumption is a contagious disease and that it can be communicated from man to man.

In a single day 75,000 shad were caught in the Delaware River as a result of the hatching jar and its appliances. There has been a rapid increase in numbers during the past three years.

From recent observations it is stated that there is reason for believing that fresh dirt thrown upon potato leaves when wet starts the mildew on the leaf, which later in the season results in blight.

Silkworms when newly hatched scarcely weigh one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which only lasts about thirty-five days, they will consume between 3000 and 4000 pounds of leaves.

A wonderful tree is the camamba tree that grows in Brazil. Every part of it from its roots to its leaves is put to some good use, and altogether it furnishes food, light lumber, fences and medicine for the Brazilians.

Steam heating of railway carriages was introduced during the past winter in Prussia. The steam is supplied from the locomotive and passes through pipes underneath the carriages, the pressure in these being reduced to thirty pounds per square inch.

An immense squid was recently stranded upon Achill Island, off the west coast of Mayo, Ireland. Though shrunk, its long arms measured thirty feet in length, and the body and short arms were sixty feet in circumference. Some of the short arms were four feet in circumference.

Experiments have been recently carried on at Toulon with a view of determining to what extent accuracy of aim could be attained at night with the use of an electric light. A gun was mounted on a revolving platform, which also carried an electric projector. The target was fixed at a distance of three or four kilometers, and it was found that the same accuracy could be attained under these conditions as during daylight.

Dr. Barr, of the Liverpool (England) Northern Hospital, reports a number of cases of treatment of typhoid fever by prolonged immersion in warm water. One girl, aged sixteen, spent six days in a tank, and was completely cured. A man, aged twenty-eight, was immersed in a tank for thirty-one days, with successful results. The doctor states that he has treated in all twelve patients to the "water cure," and that the mortality has been nil.

Felling a Forest in An Instant.

The falling of a big tree under the woodman's axe is always an impressive sight—and an impressive sound—as all country-bred readers will testify. The historian of the "Seventy-ninth Highlanders," of New York, describes the cutting down of a whole hillside of trees under circumstances that must have made it a memorable spectacle. It was during the advance of the army of the Potomac after the defeat at Bull Run. Fortifications were ordered thrown up, and the men of the Maine and Wisconsin regiments were set at the work of tree-felling, a work with which they proved themselves perfectly familiar. It was an interesting sight to witness the simultaneous fall of a whole hillside of timber.

The choppers began at the foot of the hill, the line extending for perhaps half a mile. They cut only part way through the tree, and in this way worked up to the crest, leaving the trees in the top row in such a condition that a single blow would bring them down. Then, when all was ready, the bugle sounded, and the last strokes were given. Down came the upper tier of trees. These brought down those below them, and, like the billow on the surface of the ocean, the entire forest fell with a crash like mighty thunder.—[Argonaut.]

Great Self-Possession.

"I bought a donkey yesterday, just for fun," remarked Gurley.

"Well," replied Gazzam, "that's a remarkable instance of self-possession."—[Bazar.]

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

FREDDIE'S STAR THOUGHTS.

We sat and watched the stars come out
In the dark blue evening skies,
And Fred gazed at them earnestly,
With wonder in his eyes.

"Mamma, what are the stars?" he asked,
His brow, beneath the crown
Of shining hair that wreathed his head,
Bent in a puzzled frown.

She could not tell this questioner,
Whose years were only three,
That they were other suns that light
Worlds wrapped in mystery.

And while she paused, "I think I know,"
Said Fred, "and I'll tell you;
There's some holes in the clouds, and so
The gold of Heaven shines through."

Then as we smiled, though Freddie's face
Showed not a sign of mirth,
A brilliant, flashing falling star
Shot quickly down to earth."

And, with a light in his brown eyes,
Most lovely to behold,
The laddie shouted, "Oh! mamma,
There fell a piece of gold."

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

An English officer who was in Paris in 1815 mentions the case of a dog belonging to a shoeblack which brought customers to his master. This it did in a very ingenious, though scarcely honest manner. The officer, having occasion to cross one of the bridges over the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously polished, dirtied by a poodle dog rubbing against them. He, in consequence, went to a man who was stationed on the bridge and had them cleaned. The same circumstance having occurred more than once his curiosity was excited and he watched the dog.

He saw the dog roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoeblack was the owner of the dog, the officer taxed him with the artifice; and, after a little hesitation, the man confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in order to procure customers for himself. The officer, being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price and brought him to England. He kept him tied up for some time and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two and then made his escape. A fortnight afterward he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade of dirtying gentlemen's boots on the bridge.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

HOW LITTLE BIRDS RIDE.

A German author, Adolph Ebeling, writing in the Gartenlaube, asserts that he found it currently believed at Cairo that wagtails and other small birds cross from Europe to Nubia and Abyssinia on the backs of storks and cranes and details the results of conversations which he had with several independent witnesses, all testifying to the same thing. He then proceeds: "At supper, in the Hotel du Nile, I related the curious story to all present, but, naturally enough, found unbelieving ears. The only one who did not laugh was the privy councillor Von Heuglin, the famous African traveler and, excepting Brehm, the most celebrated authority of our time on the birds of Africa. On asking his opinion, he remarked: 'Let others laugh; they know nothing about it. I do not laugh, for the thing is well known to me. I should have made mention of it in my work if I had had any personal proof to justify it. I consider the case probable, though I can not give any warrant for it. My discovery, if I may so call it,' continues Herr Ebeling, 'I would have kept to myself, even after Heuglin had thus expressed himself, had I not since discovered a new authority for it.'"

"In the second edition of Dr. Petermann's great book of travels I find the following: 'Professor Roth of Munich related to me in Jerusalem that the well-known Swedish traveler, Hedenborg, made an interesting observation on the Island of Rhodes, where he was staying. In the autumn, when the storks came in flocks over the seas to Rhodes, he often heard the notes of small birds, without being able to see them, but on one occasion he observed a party of storks just as they alighted, and saw several small birds come off their backs, having been thus evidently transported by them across the sea.'"

Pineapple juice is the latest discovered domestic remedy for diphtheria.

DISABILITY PENSION BILL.

The Measure Passed by the United States Senate.

Text of the Bill as Agreed Upon by Both Houses.

The Disability Pension bill, offered by the Conference Committee on Pensions as a satisfactory compromise between the Dependent and Service bills, and accepted by the House some two weeks ago, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 18.

Mr. Berry made a speech against it. The practical effect of it would be, he said, to put ninety per cent. of the Union soldiers on the pension roll. He believed that, under the operation of the pending measure, the annual pension roll would be \$200,000,000.

Mr. Gorman also opposed the conference report and said that if the bill became a law there would be a deficit of \$100,000,000 in 1892.

Mr. Ingalls advocated the conference report. He was in favor of the removal of the limitation in the act of granting arrears of pensions. He did not care whether it cost one hundred millions or a thousand millions.

Finally the discussion closed and the vote was taken. The conference report was agreed to. Yeas, 84; nays, 18. Messrs. Call, Hoar and Turpie, Democrats, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The following is the text of the bill as agreed upon:

An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents. Be it enacted, etc.,

SECTION 1. That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact of the soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty or disease which, under the condition and limitations of existing laws, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other present means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support; provided, that all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder and shall continue no longer than the existence of the dependence.

SEC. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not to exceed \$12 per month and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to their inability to earn a support; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of such disability, provided, that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided, further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this act, at the rate of \$8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per month for each child of the officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen; provided, that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability; and this provision shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of the application therefor, after the passage of this act; and provided, further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than \$10, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The bill only required the signature of President Harrison to become a law.

It is announced that S. A. Osle, the eccentric Norwegian pineland owner, of Eau Claire, Wis., who died a few weeks ago, leaving an estate of \$1,500,000, made provision that \$1,000,000 should be used in the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for all who were born crippled or deformed.

MISS SALLY HARGOUS, the noted beauty of New York city, is twenty-one, a stately brunette of 180 pounds, a good musician and worth \$150,000 in prospect. Rumor has it that she rejected the present husband of the Duchess of Marlborough, and scorned the hand of no less than five other titled Britons.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Cloaks for Sin."

TEXT: "But now they have no cloak for their sin." John xv., 22.

Sin is always disguised. Decked and gilded and perfumed and masked it gains admittance into places from which it would otherwise be repelled. As silently as when it glided into Eden, and as plausibly as when it talked to Christ at the top of the temple, it now addresses men. Could people look upon sin as it always is—an exhalation from the pit, the putrefaction of infinite capacities, the ghastly, loathsome, God-smitten monster that uprooted Eden and killed Christ, and would push the entire race into darkness and pain—the infernal charm would be broken. Before our first parents transgressed, sin appeared to them the sweetness of fruit and the becoming as gods. To Adam it was the pleasure of sitting upon a throne. To man now sin is laughter and permission to luxuriant gratification. Jesus Christ in my text suggests a fact which everybody ought to know, and that is that sin, to hide its deformity and shame, is accustomed to wearing a cloak; and the Saviour also sets forth the truth that God can see straight through all such wrappings and thickesses. I want now to speak of several kinds of cloaks with which men expect to cover up their iniquities, for the fashion in regard to these garments is constantly changing, and every day beholds some new style of wearing them, and if you will tarry a little while I will show you five or six of the patterns of cloaks.

First, I remark that there are those who, being honored with official power, expect to make that a successful cloak for their sin. There is a sacredness in office. God himself is King, and all who hold authority in the world serve under Him. That community has committed a monstrous wrong who has elevated to this dignity persons unqualified either by their ignorance or their immorality. Nations who elevate to posts of authority those not qualified to fill them will feel the reaction. Solomon expressed this thought when he said: "Woe unto thee, O land, when thy King is a child and thy Princes drink in the morning." While positions of trust may be disgraced by the character of those who fill them, I believe God would have us respectful to the offices, though we may have no admiration for their occupants. Yet this dignity which office confers can be no apology for transgression. Nebuchadnezzar and Ahab and Herod in the day of judgment must stand on the level with the herdsmen that kept their flocks and the fishermen of Galilee. Pope and King and President and Governor must give an account to God, and be judged by the same law as that which judges the beggar and the slave. Sin is all the more obnoxious when it is imperial and lordly. You cannot make pride or injustice or cruelty sacred by giving it a throne. Belshazzar's decanters could not keep the mysterious finger from writing on the wall. Ahab's sin literally hurled him from the throne to the dogs. The imperial vestments of wicked Jehoram could not keep Jehu's arrow from striking through his heart. Jezebel's queenly pretensions could not save her from being thrown over the wall. No barricade of throne can arrest God's justice in its unerring march. No splendor or thickness of official robes can be a sufficient cloak of sin. Henry VIII., Louis XV., Catharine of Russia, Mary of England—did their crowns save them? No ruler ever sat so high that the King of Kings was not above him. All victors shall bow before Him who on the white horse goeth forth conquering and to conquer.

Again, elegance of manners cannot successfully hide iniquity from the eye of God. That model, gentlemanly apostle, Paul, writes to us: "Be courteous." That man can neither be a respectable worldly nor a consistent Christian who lacks good manners. He is shut out from refined circles, and he certainly ought to be hindered from entering the church. We cannot overlook that in a man which we could hardly excuse in a bear. One of the first effects of the grace of God upon an individual is to make him a gentleman. Gruffness, awkwardness, implacability, clannishness are fruits of the devil, while gentleness and meekness are fruits of the Spirit. But while these excellences of manner are so important they cannot hide any deformity of moral character. How often is it that we find attractiveness of person, suavity of manners, gracefulness of conversation, gallantry of behavior thrown like wreaths upon moral death. The flowers that grow upon the scorched Vesuvius do not make it any less of a volcano. The sepulchers in Christ's time did not exhaust all the whitewash. Some of the biggest scoundrels have been the most fascinating. If there are any depending on outward gracefulness and attractiveness of demeanor, with any hope that because of that God will forgive the sin of their soul, let me assure them that the divine justice cannot be satisfied with smiles and elegant gesticulation. Christ looks deeper than the skin, and such a ragged cloak as the one in which you are trying to cover yourself will be no hiding in the day of His power. God will not in the judgment ask how gracefully you walked, nor how politely you bowed, nor how sweetly you smiled, nor how impressively you gestured. The deeds done in the body will be the test, and not the rules of Lord Chesterfield.

Again, let me say that the mere profession of religion is but a poor wrapping of a naked soul. The importance of making a public profession of religion if the heart be renewed cannot be exaggerated. Christ positively and by the earnestness of the night before His crucifixion commanded it. But it is the result of Christian character, not the cause of it. Our church certificate is a poor title to heaven. We may have the name and not the reality. There are those who seem to throw themselves back with complacency upon their public confession of Christ although they give no signs of renewal. If Satan can induce a man to build on such a rotten foundation as that he has accomplished his object. We cannot imagine the abhorrence with which God looks upon such a procedure. What would be the feelings of a shepherd if he saw a wolf in the same fold with his flocks, however quiet he might seem to lie, or a general if among his troops he saw one wearing the appointed uniform who nevertheless really belonged to the opposing host? Thus must the heavenly shepherd look upon those who, though they are not his sheep, have climbed up some other way, and thus must the Lord of hosts look upon those who pretend to be soldiers of the cross while they are His armed enemies. If any of you find yourself deficient in the great tests of Christian character, do not, I beg of you, look upon your profession of religion as anything consolatory. If you have taken your present position from a view that you have of Christ and your need of Him, rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory and clap your hands for gladness; but if you find yourself with nothing but the name of life, while dead in trespasses and sins, pause before the door is shut. That gilded profession—the world may not be able to see

through it, but in the day of divine reckoning it will be found that you have no cloak for your sin.

Furthermore, outward morality will be no covering for the hidden iniquity of the Spirit. The God of Christ makes no assault upon good works. They are as beautiful in God's eye as in ours. Punctuality, truthfulness, almsgiving, affection and many other excellences of life that might be mentioned will always be admired of God and man, but we take the position that good works cannot be the ground of our salvation. What we do right cannot pay for what we do wrong. Admit that you have all those traits of character which give merely worldly respectability and influence, you must at the same time acknowledge that during the course of your life you have done many things you ought not to have done. How are the difficult matters to be settled? Ah, my friends, we must have an atonement. No Christ, no salvation. The great Redeemer comes in and says: "I will pay your indebtedness." So that which was dark enough before is bright enough now. The stripes that we deserve are fallen upon Christ. On His scourged and bleeding shoulders He carries us up over the mountain of our sins and the hills of our iniquities. Christ's good works accepted are sufficient for us, but they who reject them, depending upon their own, must perish. Traits of character that make men influential on earth will not necessarily open to us the gate of heaven. The plank that will be strong enough for a house floor would not do for a ship's hull. Mere morality might be enough here, but cannot take you through death's storm into heaven's harbor. Christ has announced for all ages: "I am the way, the truth and the life; him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out." But pitiable in the day of accounts will be the condition of that man, though he may have given all his estate to benevolent purposes, and passed his life in the visiting of the distressed, and done much to excite the admiration of the good and the great, if he have no intimate relation to Jesus Christ. There is a pride and a depravity in his soul that he has never discovered. A brilliant outside will be no apology for a depraved inside. It is no theory of mine, but an announcement of God, who cannot lie: "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified." Open the door of heaven and look in. Howard is there, but he did not secure his entrance by the dungeons he illumined and the lazzaretto into which he carried the leprosy. Paul is there, but he did not earn his way in by the shipwrecks and imprisonments and scourings. On a throne overtopping perhaps all others, except Christ's, the old missionary exclaims: "By the grace of God I am what I am."

Again, exalted social position will be no cloak for sin. Men look through the wicket door of prisons, and seeing the incarcerated wretches exclaim, "Oh, how much vice there is in the world!" And they pass through the degraded streets of a city, and looking into the doors of hovels and the dens of corruption they call them God-forsaken abodes. But you might walk along the avenues through which the opulent roll in their flourishing pomp, and into mansions elegantly adorned, and find that even in the admired walks of life Satan works mischief and death. The first temptation Satan wrought in a garden, and he understands yet most thoroughly how to insinuate himself into any door of ease and splendor. Men frequently judge of sin by the places in which it is committed, but iniquity in satin is to God as loathsome as iniquity in rags, and in the Day of Judgment the sins of Madison avenue and Elm street will all be driven in one herd. Men cannot escape at last for being respectably sinful. You know Dives was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, but his fine clothes and good dinners did not save him. He might on earth have drunk something as rich as champagne and cognac, but at last he asked for one drop of water. You cannot trade off your attractive abodes here for a house of many mansions on high, and your elegant shade groves here will not warrant you a seat under the tree of life. When God drove Adam and Eve out of Eden He showed that merely living in a garden of delights and comforts will never save a man or a woman. By giving you so much earthly luxury and refinement He intimated that He would have you enjoy yourselves, but He would not have you wrap yourself up in them as a cloak to hide your sins. God now walks in your garden as He did in Eden, and He stands by your well as He did by a well in Samaria, and He would make your comfort on earth a type of your rapture in heaven.

Furthermore, mere soundness of religious belief will not hide our iniquities. There are men whose heads are as sound as Jonathan Edwards' or John Wesley's, whose hearts are as rotten as Tom Paine's or Charles Guiteau's. It is important that we be theoretical Christians. It is utterly folly in this day for a man to have no preference for any form of faith when it is so easy to become conversant with the faith of the different sects. An intoxicated man staggered into my house one night begging for lodging. He made great pretensions to religion. I asked where he went to church. He said: "Nowhere; I belong to liberal Christianity." But there are those who never become Christians, because their obstinacy prevents them from ever taking a fair view of what religion is. They are like a brute beast in the fact that their greatest strength lies in their horns. They are combatant, and all they are ever willing to do for their souls is to enter an ecclesiastical fight. I have met men who would talk all day upon the ninth chapter of Romans, who were thoroughly helpless before the fourteenth chapter of John. But there are those who, having escaped from this condition, are now depending entirely upon their soundness of religious theory. The doctrines of man's depravity and Christ's atonement and God's sovereignty are theoretically received by them. But, alas! there they stop. It is only the shell of Christianity containing no evangelical life. They stand looking over into heaven and admire its beauty and its song, and are so pleased with the looks from the outside that they cannot be induced to enter. They could make a better argument for truth than ten thousand Christians who have in their hearts received it. If syllogisms and dilemmas and sound propositions and logical deductions could save their souls they would be among the best of Christians. They could correctly define repentance and faith and the Atonement, while they have never felt one sorrow for sin nor exercised a moment's confidence in the great sacrifice. They are almost immovable in their position. We cannot present anything about the religion of Christ that they do not know. The Saviour described the fate of such a one in His parable: "And that servant which knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to His will, shall be beaten with many stripes." Theories in religion have a beauty of their own, but if they result in no warmth in Christian life it is the beauty of hornblende and feldspar. Do not call such boldness and hardness religion. The River of Life never freezes over. Icicles never hang on the eaves of heaven. Soundness of intellectual belief is a beautiful cloak, well woven and well cut, but in the hour when God shall demand our souls it will not of itself be sufficient to hide our iniquities.

My friends, can it be that I have been unkind, and torn from you some hope upon which you were resting for time and eter-

nity? Verily, I would be unkind if, having taken away your cloak, I did not offer you something better. This is a cold world and you want something to wrap around your spirit. Christ offers you a robe to-day. He wove it Himself, and He will now with His own hand prepare it just to fit your soul. The righteousness He offers is like the coat He used to wear about Judea, without seam from top to bottom. There is a day of doom. Coward would I be if I did not dare tell you this. It shall be a day of unutterable disappointment to those who have trusted in their official dignity, in their elegant manners, in their outward morality, in their soundness of intellectual belief. But I see a soul standing before God who once was thoroughly defiled. Yet look at him and you cannot find a single transgression anywhere about him. How is this, you ask. Was he not once a Sabbath breaker, a blasphemer, a robber, a perjurer, a thief, a murderer? Yes, but Christ hath cleansed him. Christ hath lifted him up. Christ hath rent off his rags. Christ hath clothed him in a spotless robe of righteousness. That is the reason why you cannot see his former degradation. This glorious hope in Christ's name is proffered to-day. Wandering and wayward soul, is not this salvation worth coming for, worth striving for? Do you wonder that so many with bitter weeping have besought it, and with a very enthusiasm of sorrow cried for divine compassion? Do you wonder at the earnestness of those who stand in pulpits beseeching men to be reconciled to God? Nay, do you wonder at the importunity of the Holy Ghost who now striveth with thy soul? In many of the palaces of Europe the walls are mosaic. Fragments of shells and glass are arranged by artists and aggregated into a pictorial splendor. What! made out of broken shells and broken glass! Oh, yes; God grant that by the transforming power of His Spirit we may all be made a part of the eternal palaces, our broken and fragmentary natures polished and shaped and lifted up to make a part of the everlasting splendors of the heavenly temple!

For sinners, Lord, thou canst bleed,
And I'm a sinner vile indeed.
Lord, I believe Thy grace is free;
Oh, magnify Thy grace in me.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMIN PASHA gets \$50,000 a year.
The Emperor of Russia is building a new yacht.

JAY GOULD wears no jewelry except a small gold shirt stud.

PRINCE LOUIS FERDINAND, of Bavaria, is an enthusiastic veterinary surgeon.

JUDGE HOLMAN, of Indiana, has just received his sixteenth nomination to Congress.

The Russian Czar owns 50,000,000 acres of land, and is largest real estate owner in the world.

MRS. ALICE SHAW, the American siffler, has signed a contract to go to Russia and whistle for the Czar.

The Emperor of China is a handsome young man, who is said to look like an American college student.

The Duke of Clarence, son of the Prince of Wales, has been sworn in and taken his seat in the English House of Lords.

MRS. ROBERT GOULET, of New York, has \$180,000 a year and a \$350,000 cottage at Newport, R. I. She is only thirty, and enjoys life.

T. P. O'CONNOR, the Nationalist Member of Parliament, has sold his interest in the London Star for \$75,000, and is coming to America to lecture.

SIR CHARLES ROSS, ninth baronet of that famous house, is a famous short distance runner. He is only eighteen years old, and is a student at Eaton, England.

INVENTOR EDISON is rarely seen without a cigar in his mouth. He uses the stub of one cigar to light a fresh weed and thus forms the regular German "smoker's" chain.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND was born in 1846. She has taught school, edited a paper, reigned in the White House and written a book of essays and a novel.

PRINCE BISMARCK speaks English with an accent and a rather old-fashioned pronunciation, but his mastery of the language and knowledge of its literature is complete.

JAMES LAND ALLEN, the Kentucky writer, is very tall, but his figure is shapely. Though still quite a young man there is gray in his hair and moustache, but his eyes are bright.

CULBERSON, of Texas, is denominated the silent man of Congress. He never says a word on the floor of the House, and but for the roll-calls there would be no record of his presence.

The general counsel for the Richmond Terminal system is Pat Calhoun, a grandson of John C. Calhoun. He was a briefless lawyer ten years ago, but now, at the age of thirty-four, he is growing wealthy.

MAJOR POWELL, of the National Geographical Survey, is a rather short, thick-set man, with a large head that is covered with shaggy gray hair. He is an entertaining talker and is very popular in Washington.

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Savoy is one of the most accomplished women in Europe. She speaks five languages fluently, including excellent English. She is a pretty, light-haired woman and dresses beautifully.

One of the most successful pension agents of Washington is Alexander Kennedy, a soldier of the Mexican war. He is said to have made \$100,000 within two months after the passage of the original Pension bill.

The Shah of Persia's eldest child, a daughter, was born to him when he was sixteen years of age. She is forty-five now, and is the wife of a son of a former master of the Mint, who was one of the richest officials in Persia.

The daughter of the Countess of Dudley, who is reported to be engaged to Count Herbert Bismarck, is only eighteen years old. The mother's beauty is so well preserved that she is said to look hardly any older than her beautiful daughter.

A MIDGET IN POLITICS.

Colonel Leffel Will be One of the City Fathers of Springfield, Ohio.

Colonel Joe Leffel, the midget ex-museum freak, was elected a Councilman in a special election held in the Fifth Ward of Springfield, Ohio, to fill a vacancy. Leffel is the smallest official of the kind in the country. He is forty-six inches high, weighs sixty pounds, and is fifty-seven years old. He was elected in face of heavy odds, his opponent being H. G. Marshall, an extremely popular Democrat. Mr. Leffel was the Republican nominee, and polled more than the full vote of his party. His majority over Marshall was 120 votes. It will be rather ludicrous to see the midget in council, as he will be hidden by his desk when he takes the floor to speak. He married a midget, who still lives. They have two full-sized children.

WING LEE, a Chinaman, who died recently at Calgary, Northwest Territory, bequeathed \$15,000 as the nucleus for a fund to establish a public hospital.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 6.

Lesson Text: "Lawful Work on the Sabbath," Luke xiii., 10-17—

Golden Text: Matt. xii., 12—Commentary.

10. "And He was teaching in one of the synagogues on the Sabbath." In His early ministry we read of Him that "As His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day," and although He knew so well the hypocrisy of those who taught in the synagogue, yet He does not depart from His usual custom. Because there are false teachers, and many calling themselves Christians who are only hypocrites, this is no reason why others should forsake the house of God; but simply a strong reason why those who know and love the truth should be always in their place and stand boldly for the truth, both in public and private.

11. "And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years." Not so bad as the man at the pool of Bethesda who had an infirmity thirty-eight years (John v., 5), but bad enough surely. In Luke v., 15; vii., 21; viii., 2, we read of many who had been healed by Him of their infirmities, and it may be that this woman had heard through some of them of His wonderful power and love, or she may have been, notwithstanding her infirmity, a regular attendant at the synagogue and a true worshiper of the One God. The word translated "infirmity" signifies also "without strength" or weakness, sickness, disease—and it is the word used in reference to our Savior in Matt. viii., 17, where it is written: "Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses." In Him is health of body and soul for all the world.

"And was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself." From verse 16 we learn that this was the work of the adversary. God made man upright in body and soul, but Satan has brought weakness, sickness, disease, infirmity and a general stooping and looking earthward. Yet it will not do to say that all sickness is from the devil, as a study of the following texts will prove: Lev. xxvi., 16; Deut. vii., 15; xxviii., 27, 35, 50-61; II Sam. xii., 15; II Chron. xxi., 18; II Kings xv., 6; Isa. xxxviii., 15; Mic. vi., 13. Though in each of these cases sin seems to have been either the direct or indirect cause. That this woman could in no wise lift up herself makes her a wondrous illustration of every sinner, in that every sinner is without strength to recover himself; but He who is mighty to save, and able to save to the uttermost, has given us a glorious "in no wise" of salvation to meet this "in no wise" of weakness.

12. "And when Jesus saw her, He called her to Him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity." When He called, she evidently came; He is still calling "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest;" but how few seem to come. This woman was conscious of her helplessness and earnestly desired release, therefore she came readily. Sinners, though bowed down and unable to lift themselves up, are too often unconscious of it, and do not think they are sick, and therefore heed not the physician. Oh, for a deep conviction of sin and a realization of our utter helplessness.

13. "And He laid His hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God." His word was sufficient, for "He cast out the spirit with His word;" and "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made" (Matt. viii., 16; Ps. xxxiii., 6). His word, without His actual presence, was sufficient, as in the case of the centurion's servant and the nobleman's son (Matt. viii.; John iv.). Yet He often used His hands in giving forth His power, as in Luke iv., 40; v., 13; viii., 54, etc.

"And immediately she was made straight." How quickly the eighteen years' infirmity flees, and just as quickly was the man healed who was thirty-eight years sick. Neither infirmity, nor disease, nor death itself can abide in His presence, for He is The Life. That which neither skill, nor money, nor human effort can accomplish, He instantly does with a word or a touch.

"And glorified God." She either believed that Jesus was God or that God had given Him this power, and she glorified God in Him.

14. "And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation." Here is a man more sick spiritually than this woman was physically. He is truly bowed down, and cannot lift himself up, but he does not know it. He is like the tree in the parable, a fruitless lumberer of the ground spared by the mercy of God. Satan in him grows indignant because some of his goods have been spoiled.

"Because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day." This holy man (in his own estimation) was so jealous for the sanctity of the Sabbath day that he would not on any account have a sufferer relieved, but it was all right for him to get angry. I once saw an officer on a ferryboat rebuke a man for whistling on the Lord's day, while he himself was running his boat for ordinary traffic, and collecting fares as on any other day. There is much straining out gnats and swallowing camels in religious matters.

15. "The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering?" A hypocrite is one who conceals his real motives and professes to be what he is not. This man professed to have a great reverence for the Sabbath, while his real motive was his hatred of Christ. He little thought that Christ read his inmost thoughts and knew well his real motive.

16. "And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day?" The first verse in the New Testament calls Jesus the Son of Abraham; and Gal. iii., 16, says that "to Abraham and his seed (that is, Christ) were the promises made." Here stood the seed of Abraham, the Christ, but unacknowledged, despised, hated by this hypocritical son of Abraham who gloried in the name, but was in reality no son of Abraham at all (John viii., 39). Here also is a poor afflicted woman, a true child of Abraham, yet despised by this proud Pharisee, who has been convicted by Jesus of esteeming an ox or an ass better than her. The meek and lowly Jesus, Son of Abraham, and the oppressed and broken hearted daughter of Abraham join hands for eternity and shall rejoice together when Satan shall be shut up in the bottomless pit, and the Kingdom shall have come to the daughter of Zion; while all such as this proud Pharisee shall be shut out from the Kingdom and find their place where there is wailing and gnashing of teeth (Matt. viii., 11, 12).

17. "And when He had said these things, all His adversaries were ashamed." For our sakes He hid not His face from shame and spitting (Isa. l., 6), and meekly did He bear reproach; but the time is coming when all His adversaries shall be clothed with shame, and when even the ungodly dead shall come forth only to shame and everlasting contempt (Ps. cix., 29; Dan. xii., 2).

"And all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by Him." Hated by the rulers, but the common people received Him gladly. "Blessed are the poor

in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." The glorious things He did in His humiliation were but faint gleams of the glorious things He will do when He comes in power.—Lesson Helper.

TO GUIDE THE FAIR.

Minister Palmer Elected President of the Columbian Exposition.

United States Minister to Spain T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, were elected in Chicago, Ill., President and Secretary respectively of the Columbian Fair Commission. The election of both these officers was unanimous. Every body was pleased with the selections.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made a report recommending that the officers of the commission consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, the first Vice-President to be of opposite politics to the President and the other four to be equally divided between the parties. The report was adopted. The safe front has been abandoned as a site.

Thomas Wetherell Palmer, United States Minister to Spain, was born in Detroit, January 25, 1830. He spent a year and a half at Ann Arbor University, but his eyesight failing he went to Spain in 1848, traveling on foot through that country for nearly a year. On his return he went into mercantile business, but his store was burned and he was financially ruined. In 1853 he engaged in the real estate business in Detroit. Two years later he embarked in the lumber trade, which, with the purchase and sale of pine lands, has made him a million and a half of dollars. He was elected United States Senator in 1883, and a week after his term expired in 1889 he was appointed Minister to Spain.

It is understood that the resignation of Minister Palmer is in the hands of the President.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

"BOY PITCHERS" are the rage this year.

AMHERST won the intercollegiate pennant.

This has been an off season for star pitchers.

WOMEN ball players are having troublous times this season.

"LADIES' DAY" is gradually becoming a fixture in all the cities.

EVERY club in the National League has now been whitewashed.

CLARKSON, of the Boston League, has not had a put out this season.

PAUL HINES has been signed by the Boston National League Club.

The Philadelphia Players' Club is in a badly crippled condition.

OLLIE BEARD, of Cincinnati, is the best sacrifice hitter in the League.

RADBURN is pitching great ball and is Boston's mainstay in the box.

NAT HUDSON, of St. Louis, has won two eleven-inning games this season.

PITCHER GALVIN, of the Pittsburgh Brotherhood, has developed into a bunter.

DAVE ORR, of the Brooklyn Players' team, is the heaviest first baseman in the profession.

STAGG, the Yale pitcher, says this is his last year on the diamond. He leaves college this year.

OVER 75,000 people have seen the Brotherhood games thus far in Boston, and the average is over 3000.

A FOUL tip caught within a radius of ten feet of the home plate counts as a strike in the college games.

MARTIN SULLIVAN, of the Boston League Club, has played in twenty-five consecutive games without an error.

THE baseball war is harming the minor league teams and many are thinking of throwing up the sponge.

SINCE the disbandment of the Texas and Michigan Leagues the market is once more flooded with young blood.

It seems to be the general baseball opinion that the final struggle for the League pennant will be between the four Eastern clubs.

At Buffalo, N. Y., Harry Vaughn, of the New York Brotherhood team, in a baseball throwing match made a record of 134 yards, 2 1/2 inches.

CHARLEY FARRELL, of Chicago's Players' team, and big Sam Thompson, of the Philadelphia League, lead the respective Leagues in batting.

THOSE two old-timers, Nelson and Gerhardt, are playing as good ball just now, for the Brooklyn Association Club, as any of the youngsters.

CLARKSON's name is no longer synonymous with victory. The Boston League star pitcher has not even performed ordinary work this season.

THE attendance at the Sunday games in Louisville, Ky., has been so great that it has been found necessary to increase the seating capacity of the grounds.

OF the League's two pitching phenomena of the year Rhines, of Cincinnati, still keeps up his good work, while Rusie, of New York, appears to be getting tired.

LESS than one thousand people saw the New York and Chicago teams play their opening game. Last season this event drew very nearly twelve thousand spectators.

PITCHER WILL GUMBERT, who has signed with the Pittsburgh League Club, will officiate only in home games, as he is not willing to give up his present position as a book-keeper for an uncertainty.

CAPTAIN NED HANLON, of the Pittsburghs, says: "In my connection with baseball for thirteen years, I have never seen less drinking and a greater determination exist among the men who compose the Players' League clubs to avoid anything in act or speech, which would injure that organization."

The Boston Globe says: "Captain Mike Kelly's many friends, both in New York and this city, are working up a big surprise for him. The present will cost close to \$10,000, nearly \$8000 of which has been raised already, mostly by friends of the Players' League. The earth is Kelly's if he keeps up his present fine playing until October."

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.
Boston...	35	21	.625		Brooklyn...	30	23	.517	
Chicago...	29	24	.547		Pittsburg...	26	27	.491	
Philadel'a...	31	25	.554		Cleveland...	31	29	.420	
New York...	28	26	.519		Buffalo...	14	34	.292	

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.
Cincinnati...	37	17	.685		Chicago...	27	25	.519	
Brooklyn...	33	21	.611		New York...	24	32	.429	
Philadel'a...	34	21	.618		Cleveland...	17	34	.333	
Boston...	31	25	.554		Pittsburg...	13	40	.245	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per.	ct.
Athletic...	37	18	.673		St. Louis...	29	27	.518	
Rochester...	33	23	.589		Toledo...	23	28	.451	
Columbus...	30	26	.536		Syracuse...	22	32	.407	
Louisville...	29	25	.537		Brooklyn...	15	39	.278	

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	39	14	.736	Wash'g'tn.	26	26	.500
N. Haven.	36	14	.720	Jersey City	21	33	.389
Worcester.	28	19	.596	Hartford.	13	37	.260
Newark.	31	24	.564	Wilm't'n.	12	39	.235

Saltillo.

After having successfully finished their school terms, we have in our midst the handsome daughters of Calvin Greene—Misses Nora and Ida—who are making their father's home vocal with the sweet tones of music and song. They are expected to return to Lewisburg after the vacation is over.

Mrs. Wm. Findley is in Clearfield attending at the bedside of her sick father.

The five daughters of Dr. B. Oscar Doyle, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting their grand-mother, Whiteside, in Cassville, and are daily expected to visit their relatives at Saltillo. Children, hurry with the visit.

The camp-ground at Fairview is being rapidly completed, and the opening is expected to be on the 20th of August. The 4th of August is to witness a grand basket picnic at the same place.

Now it is rumored—and the rumor is thought to be substantial—that we are to have a paper mill built here this fall by two energetic young men. I have heard their names but will withhold them until some future time.

Geo. W. Long is contemplating burning a kiln of brick, as he has magnificent clay on his farm, and will be enabled to build a fine brick house and then sell enough brick to pay for the building of two more.

The foundation for Wm. Faulkender's new house is completed and the raising will soon take place.

When the hall which the P. O. S. of A. are building is completed Saltillo expects to witness a gala time at its dedication. The hall begins to look spacious and ornamental.

A petition is being circulated by Adam Long in the interest of Albert Greenland, who is making up money to take him to the hospital in Philadelphia.

Our merchants have gotten up a fight on the flour subject, and it has lowered the necessary article to its actual worth. Away from here it is well known that a good family flour is sold for \$3.50 and \$4.00 per barrel, while here we have been paying \$1.35 per sack for burr flour and \$1.45 and \$1.50 for roller flour. I hear we are to have roller flour offered to us next week at \$4.60 per barrel, and then we will lay in enough to last us for a while. I am told they are selling good roller flour in Mapleton for \$1.10 per sack.

Kirk Long is out with a light-covered wagon buying up produce and is doing a thriving business, they say. He pays as much in money for eggs as one gets at the stores in exchange for goods, and this will save the weight and worry of carrying eggs when money is so much easier handled.

It seems that the report of Miss Laura Smith being dead is untrue. She was lying very low when last heard from, but was not dead, as reported. We hope she will yet be in the earthly tabernacle for years to come.

Jesse McClain, of Trough Creek, was buried at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Quite a number from this place attended the funeral.

The transfers of real estate have been several the past week. Mrs. Phoebe J. Crum bought Adam Long's house, and J. Wesley Kough bought the house Adam Long now lives in and will move as soon as Mr. Long finishes the new brick house which he is about to build. B. W. Beck bought a lot on Mountain avenue, and intends to build. R. W. Hudson bought the adjoining lot to Mr. Beck.

R. W. Hudson's new house is framed and the brick for the construction is daily arriving by the car load.

Henry Weaver is contemplating building a store room in upper Saltillo. He has specifications and I presume will, ere long, commence the erection of the same.

Oscar Drake has returned from a trip to West Va. and Philadelphia. He saw a goodly number of darkies while gone and I do not think he was favorably impressed with any of them. He is one of Hudson & McNeil's trusted employees at the planing mill at this place.

It is said Hudson & McNeil cannot fill the orders they receive, although the mill is never idle, except for repairs. Miss Essie Green has returned from a pleasant visit in Huntingdon, and is just the same bright-faced girl as of yore.

Children's Day exercises in the Methodist church, as they passed off Sunday night, will long be remembered as a joyous event—perfectly rendered.

The night was sultry and hot and the church was crowded, but perfect order prevailed, and the programme was excellent. Among those who deserve special mention are Miss Hattie Corpellius, whose recitation in reference to the centennial of Methodism was well rendered and the face of the fair young speaker glowed with utterances of truth as she recited her well-timed remarks. The singing by the choir was well rendered, but the solo, "Hold my Hand," as sung by Miss Ella M. Grove, was divinely beautiful, and called for a repetition, which was responded to in part. Miss Clemma Heck sang a solo entitled, "The Model Church," which was so full of pathos that it almost caused the tears to flow. Miss Alda Fisher presided at the organ and her correct time was worthy of mention. Children's Day will long be remembered, and if we were not a Methodist, we certainly would join the "model church" and help plant three churches per day. P. H. Bence, of Three Springs, addressed the meeting and stood in the place of Rev. Leilich, who was attending a Children's Day meeting at Zion, and had requested Mr. Bence to tell the church why he could not be with them. The decorations were beautiful and evidenced taste on the part of the decorators.

Mill Creek.

[Dear Editor,—Would you please be so kind as to devote a small corner of your most excellent paper to a few round about notes from Mill Creek? We will all be very thankful to you, for we as well as other people about the county like to see our names in print once in a while. If you can spare us a corner, please fill it up with enclosed notes for this week, and oblige, yours truly, X. Y. Z. 310 Opera House Block, Mill Creek, Pa.]

The Gorsuch Bros., continue to be the boss anglers about here. They brought home a fine string of bass on Saturday.

The patriotic blood is stirring things among us. Fire works on next Friday evening will tell us that another mile stone in the history of our nation's independence is reached, and will call us to a more patriotic remembrance of those who spent their lives and fortunes that we might live in such a land of liberty. Let us all turn out and make it a lively day.

A weekly festival has been held at the school house for some time by some of the members of the Lutheran church. On last Saturday evening some of the young knights of our town procured for themselves some "tanglefoot," and went to the school house to keep company with the festival. As is usually the case the drink proved too much for the light brains and the "boys" got boosy. We must either make the brain a little heavier or stop the whiskey altogether.

Miss Cassie Shingler who has been attending school at the Normal College during the spring term is at home now. She will attend the teachers' school at this place during the summer. Miss Shingler is a diligent student and successful teacher.

Master Duffy Himes while out fishing on Tuesday met with a painful accident. He got the hook fast under the nail of the little finger. It was so deep that the doctor found it necessary to split the nail in order to get it out.

Oyster Express on Tuesday morning knocked Thomas Tells' cow off the track. She was much injured, yet able to walk home. The cow had evidently forgotten the night schedule when she started out from home.

Mount Union.

Young man! let horns be and don't go nigh the pizen snake tew mutch. For during the month of July, They ain't healthy to the tuteh. Truly thus,—JOSH.

Mrs. Eby, of Ardenheim, was the guest of her sister, Miss Mary Morrison, last week.

Miss Mamie Adams is visiting the family of Rev. Pomeroy, at Whitehall.

Miss Taylor, of Williamsport, Md., is the guest of Mrs. Robert DeFrehn.

Last Wednesday, the M. E. S. S. picniced at Colegate's grove, near Shirleysburg. Our girl was sick, so we did not get out and cannot give a full account of affairs; but, as we heard no complaints, presume everything passed off pleasantly.

Misses Fannie and Florence Garver, of Cora, visited friends here on Sunday.

Dr. McClure and wife, of Newport, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. M. Rhodes. George Clark, of McVeystown, called on friends here last week.

The Mapleton and Huntingdon friends of Thornton Bechtel and wife made a pleasant visit last Friday in honor of the twelfth anniversary of their marriage.

Rev. Strawinsky, of Newton Hamilton, called on friends here last week.

The members of Rev. Auker's church gave Mrs. Auker a birthday surprise on Saturday. The W. C. T. U. held a festival Saturday night at Sechler's Hall. Have not learned the proceeds.

Little Trough Creek.

News items are scarce. Harvest has commenced. The grain is not ripening evenly.

"Squire L. W. Pheasant, who is always ready for his work on time, was the first to cut grain in the valley.

Madison Swope's barn was raised last Thursday. Everything went right and no one hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilcott arrived at Amon Stever's in Nebraska on Wednesday, the 18th ult. They found Mr. Stever a very sick man. A letter received last week states that Mr. S. died on Wednesday, the 25th ult.

I was glad to hear of the good luck of "Bil-ly Heeter," a Trough Creek boy who was noted for his strict truthfulness and honesty. He took Horace Greeley's advice a few years ago and went west. He has turned up in Omaha City, Nebraska, with a clerkship at \$55 per month.

Grant Pheasant and family were visitors in the Colfax region on Sunday, also were Thompson Boring and wife.

Sunday was a dull day: no preaching service.

Mrs. Rachel Brenneman, wife of M. R. Brenneman, died June 28th, aged 53 years. For a number of years, Mrs. B. had been a constant sufferer, during which time all the physicians in reach had treated her, each giving her relief for a time. Mr. B. has the consolation of having done for her all that was in his power. Mrs. B. embraced religion many years ago, and, during all these years, she never faltered in her faith in the Redeemer. She was a member of the new school Baptist church. As a neighbor, she was kind and generous. As a wife and mother, she was all that a noble Christian lady could be. Her husband, four sons, and two daughters survive her, and are left to mourn a loss that can never be replaced. But they have the consolation that their loss is her gain. May they and we all emulate her character. Her remains were interred in the Dell cemetery in the presence of a very large assembly, which showed the esteem in which she was held. The services were conducted by Rev. D. S. Bagshaw, who spoke appropriately from the fitting words, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1890:

Monday, July 14, Tell township, at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon.
Tuesday, July 15, Dublin township, Cree's school house, forenoon; Shade Gap and part of Dublin township, at Shade Gap, afternoon.
Wednesday, July 16, Orbisonia Borough and part of Cromwell township, at Orbisonia.
Thursday, July 17, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township, at Markle House, Rockhill.
Friday, July 18, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township, at Shirleysburg.
Saturday, July 19, Springfield township, at Meadow Gap until 3 o'clock, P. M.
Monday, July 21, Mount Union and part of Shirley township, at Mount Union.
Tuesday, July 22, Mapleton Borough and part of Union township, at Mapleton.
Wednesday, July 23, Brady township, at Mill Creek.
Thursday, July 24, Walker township, at McConelstown.
Friday, July 25, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, July 26, Henderson township, at Treasurer's office.
Monday, July 28, Clay township and Three Springs Borough, at Three Springs.
Tuesday, July 29, Saltillo, forenoon, and part of Carbon township, at Robertsdale, afternoon.
Wednesday, July 30, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township, at Broad Top City, forenoon; Dudley and part of Carbon township, at Dudley, afternoon.
Thursday, July 31, Coalmont Borough, until 10, A. M.; Hopewell township, at Cove Station, afternoon.
Friday, August 1, Lincoln township, at Entrioken, forenoon; Marklesburg, and part of Penn township, at Marklesburg Station, afternoon.
Saturday, August 2, Penn township, at Grafton, forenoon.
Monday, August 4, Union township, at James C. Wright's, afternoon.
Tuesday, August 5, Cassville Borough and Cass township, at Cassville.
Wednesday, August 6, Tod township, at D. A. Griffith's.
Thursday, August 7, Juniata township, at Treasurer's office.
Friday, August 8, Logan township, at Petersburg.
Saturday, August 9, Henderson township, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 12, West township, at Wilsontown, until 1, P. M.; Barree township, at Salsburg, afternoon.
Wednesday, August 13, Jackson township, at McAlevy's Fort.
Thursday, August 14, Miller township, at Cornprobt Mills, until 2, P. M.
Friday, August 15, Oneida township, at Donatton.
Saturday, August 16, Huntingdon Borough First Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Monday, August 18, Huntingdon Borough, Second Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 19, Huntingdon Borough, Third Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Wednesday, August 20, Huntingdon Borough, Fourth Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Thursday, August 21, part of Warriorsmark township, at Birmingham.
Friday, August 22, Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.
Saturday, August 23, Franklin township, at Franklinville, forenoon.
Tuesday, August 26, Alexandria Borough and Porter township, at Alexandria.
Wednesday, August 27, Morris township, at Water Street, forenoon; at Spruce Creek, afternoon.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1890, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent. E. O. ROGERS, County Treasurer. Huntingdon, April 26, 1890.

Farmers, Attention!

—We are the Headquarters for—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of implements in the county, and, in buying in carload lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders! Triumph Mowers (1 and 2-horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills, Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—



reversible self-sharpening share—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market. Spring-tooth Harrows from \$13 to \$17. Iron-beam Double & Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffham's Broken-axe Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders, Corn and Potato Fertilizers in stock,

Climax Road Machine.

This machine is a Scraper, Plow and Grader, combined, the only road maker in the market that can be successfully used on hillsides, hard and stony ground.

Rushford Wagons!

best ironed and best finished wagon in the market, self-oiling skein with but two bearings. Spangler Corn Planter (can be arranged to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of Farming Implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, and greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

615 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

A. S. WELCH,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Farming Implements

WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, AND DOG CARTS, LOWER THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE FOR CASH.

OSBORNE

MOWERS,

REAPERS &

STEEL FRAME

BINDERS,

HAY RAKES,

CORN

PLANTERS,

LAWN

MOWERS.

Oliver & Syracuse Chilled Plows & Extras

Hillside Plows, Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hench Sulky and Walking Cultivators with Double Row Corn Planter Attachment, Stevens' All-Steel Arch Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, U. S. K. Spring-Tooth Harrows, Buckeye and Meyer's Iron Force and Lift Pumps, Oiler Mills, Land Rollers, Feed Cutters, Wheelbarrows, Buckthorne and Barb Fence, Wire, Buggy Harness, Fly Nets, Whips, One-Horse Iron Frame Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Farm Bells, Binder Twine, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Implement Store. Also, all kinds of

ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER, SHINGLES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Constantly on hand and at reasonable prices. Don't fail to call or write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours Respectfully,

A. S. WELSH,

Mount Union, Pa.

Telephone Connection.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry



D. S. Ewing, Gen'l Agt., 1127 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of SUSAN MONTGOMERY, Dec'd. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Susan Montgomery, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. THOS. M. LOGAN, Administrator. Mapleton, Pa., May 19, '90.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited. J. H. RINDLAUB.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, call on or address, C. W. MATTERN, Mount Union, Pa.

NOTICE.—Having secured the exclusive right to pasture cattle in Scrub Gap, I hereby give notice that I have arranged for the driving of town cows and will drive and pasture the same for 75 cents a month for one cow, or one dollar for two cows. 4-23-90t. D. M. COWHER.